

MASON'S
DELICIOUS
O.K.
SAUCE.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

THE ROBBER
you should fear most in the East.
He attacks you when you are care-
less and off your guard; when
you leave your precious eyesight
unprotected.
GUARD YOUR EYES
from strain by wearing
SUITABLE GLASSES
N. LAZAR
Optician.
12, Queen's Road C.

No. 20,374

號四十七百三零萬二第

日三初月九年亥癸

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12TH, 1923.

五拜禮

號二十月十年二十國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATIONS

A NEW SPECIALITY
BASS' LIGHT
SPARKLING ALE
PURPLE TRIANGLE.

Specially brewed for hot
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well-known Red Triangle.

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AND AMMUNITION STORE.

3-5, BEAconsfield ARCADE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO.,
LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 7.10 a.m.	every 15 minutes
7.30 " " 8.00 " "	" 10 "
8.20 " " 8.30 " "	Non Stop
8.37 " " 8.47 " "	Stopping
8.47 " " 8.54 " "	Non Stop
8.54 " " 9.04 " "	Stopping
9.04 " " 9.11 " "	Non Stop
9.11 " " 9.20 " "	Stopping
9.20 " " 9.30 a.m. to 11.00 p.m.	every 10 minutes
11.30 " " 12.00 p.m.	" 15 "
12.40 " " 1.04 " "	Non Stop
1.04 " " 1.13 " "	Stopping
1.13 " " 1.20 " "	Non Stop
1.20 " " 1.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	every 10 minutes
4.00 " " 4.30 " "	Stopping
4.30 " " 4.50 " "	" 10 "
4.50 " " 5.00 " "	Non Stop
5.00 " " 5.10 " "	Stopping
5.10 " " 5.17 " "	Non Stop
5.17 " " 5.24 " "	Stopping
5.24 " " 5.30 " "	Non Stop
5.30 " " 5.37 " "	Stopping
5.37 " " 5.44 " "	Non Stop
5.44 " " 5.51 " "	Stopping
5.51 " " 5.58 " "	Non Stop
5.58 " " 6.03 " "	Stopping
6.03 " " 6.10 " "	Non Stop
6.10 " " 6.17 " "	Stopping
6.17 " " 6.24 " "	Non Stop
6.24 " " 6.30 " "	Stopping
6.30 " " 6.37 " "	Non Stop
6.37 " " 6.44 " "	Stopping
6.44 " " 6.51 " "	Non Stop
6.51 " " 6.58 " "	Stopping
6.58 " " 7.03 " "	Non Stop
7.03 " " 7.10 a.m.	Stopping

SUNDAYS

7.00 a.m. to 7.10 a.m.	every 15 minutes
7.30 " " 8.00 " "	" 10 "
8.20 " " 8.30 " "	Non Stop
8.37 " " 8.47 " "	Stopping
8.47 " " 8.54 " "	Non Stop
8.54 " " 9.04 " "	Stopping
9.04 " " 9.11 " "	Non Stop
9.11 " " 9.20 " "	Stopping
9.20 " " 9.30 a.m. to 11.00 p.m.	every 10 minutes
11.30 " " 12.00 p.m.	" 15 "
12.40 " " 1.04 " "	Non Stop
1.04 " " 1.13 " "	Stopping
1.13 " " 1.20 " "	Non Stop
1.20 " " 1.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	every 10 minutes
4.00 " " 4.30 " "	Stopping
4.30 " " 4.50 " "	" 10 "
4.50 " " 5.00 " "	Non Stop
5.00 " " 5.10 " "	Stopping
5.10 " " 5.17 " "	Non Stop
5.17 " " 5.24 " "	Stopping
5.24 " " 5.30 " "	Non Stop
5.30 " " 5.37 " "	Stopping
5.37 " " 5.44 " "	Non Stop
5.44 " " 5.51 " "	Stopping
5.51 " " 5.58 " "	Non Stop
5.58 " " 6.03 " "	Stopping
6.03 " " 6.10 " "	Non Stop
6.10 " " 6.17 " "	Stopping
6.17 " " 6.24 " "	Non Stop
6.24 " " 6.30 " "	Stopping
6.30 " " 6.37 " "	Non Stop
6.37 " " 6.44 " "	Stopping
6.44 " " 6.51 " "	Non Stop
6.51 " " 6.58 " "	Stopping
6.58 " " 7.03 " "	Non Stop
7.03 " " 7.10 a.m.	Stopping

SATURDAYS

Extra Car—12 midnight.
NIGHT CARS—WEEKDAYS AND SUNDAYS
8.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 15 minutes
11.30 " " 12.00 a.m. every 15 minutes
SPECIAL CARS
BY ARRANGEMENT AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE
ALEXANDRA BUILDING
Hongkong, 1st June, 1923.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon	6.41	7.10	8.35	9.15	10.28	12.00	1.18	2.52	4.34	5.27
Yau Ma Tei	6.51	7.19	8.44	9.24	10.37	12.09	1.27	3.01	4.43	5.37
Shatin	7.03	7.31	8.56	9.36	10.49	12.21	1.39	3.13	4.55	5.50
Tai Po	7.17	7.45	9.10	9.50	11.03	12.35	1.53	3.27	5.09	6.03
Tai Po Market	7.22	7.50	9.15	9.55	11.08	12.40	1.58	3.32	5.14	6.08
Fanling	7.33	8.01	9.26	10.06	11.19	12.51	2.09	3.43	5.25	6.19
Sheng Shui	7.38	8.06	9.31	10.11	11.24	12.56	2.14	3.48	5.30	6.24
Shum Chun	7.44	8.12	9.37	10.17	11.30	13.02	2.20	3.54	5.36	6.30
Shek Lung	7.49	8.17	9.42	10.22	11.35	13.07	2.25	4.00	5.42	6.36
Canton	7.54	8.22	9.47	10.27	11.40	13.12	2.30	4.05	5.47	6.41

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton	7.54	8.22	9.47	10.27	11.40	13.12	2.30	4.05	5.47	6.41
Shek Lung	8.00	8.28	9.53	10.33	11.46	13.18	2.36	4.11	5.53	6.47
Shum Chun	8.05	8.33	9.58	10.38	11.51	13.23	2.41	4.16	5.58	6.52
Sheng Shui	8.10	8.38	10.03	10.43	11.56	13.28	2.46	4.21	6.03	6.57
Fanling	8.15	8.43	10.08	10.48	12.01	13.33	2.51	4.26	6.08	7.02
Tai Po	8.20	8.48	10.13	10.53	12.06	13.38	2.56	4.31	6.13	7.07
Tai Po Market	8.25	8.53	10.18	10.58	12.11	13.43	3.01	4.36	6.18	7.12
Yau Ma Tei	8.30	8.58	10.23	11.03	12.16	13.48	3.06	4.41	6.23	7.17
Shatin	8.35	9.03	10.28	11.08	12.21	13.53	3.11	4.46	6.28	7.22
Kowloon	8.40	9.08	10.33	11.13	12.26	13.58	3.16	4.51	6.33	7.27

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanling	7.45	11.30	2.30	6.20	Shataukok	6.30	10.15	1.05
Shataukok	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.15	Fanling	7.25	11.10	2.00

Further information may be obtained at the RAILWAY OFFICES, Kowloon; or from
Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, HONGKONG; or from THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
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ROBERT BAKER, Manager.

J. T. SHAW.

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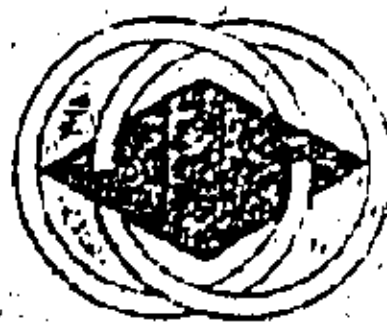
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In Lots of not less than 1-ton—

Delivered to Peak District (above Bowen Road) ... \$21.00 per ton.
" Bowen Road and Lower Levels ... \$20.00 " "
" Kowloon ... \$19.00 " "

Order should be sent in writing at least 24 hours, before the Coal is required.
All orders must be accompanied by cash, cheque, or Compendium Order payable
to THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

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From Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays 5 p.m. only).

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all kinds of Silk Goods of the Best Quality, Cluny, Fillet, Venetian Point,
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A Galaxy of Bargains.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

SOIREE de GALA

will be held there on

SATURDAY NIGHT, 20th October.

FANCY OR EVENING DRESS
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Tables may now be reserved at the

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: COUPON.

LOCAL ADDRESS:—

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 524-5.

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Pearl Hotel

Repulse Bay Hotel

SHANGHAI:—Astor Hotel

Palace Hotel

Grand Hotel

PEKING:—Grand Hotel des Wai Wan Lit

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The Shanghai Hotel, Ltd.

and

The Grand Hotel des Wai Wan Lit, Ltd.

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J. WITCHE

Manager.

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Only 4 hours from Hongkong by Rail in most

luxurious rail coaches.

7 hours by Water in very up-to-date Steamers

via the Pearl River.

The Only European Hotel in Canton.

Cooking exclusively under European

supervision.

Official Hotel for all the leading

Tourist Cos. in the World.

European or American Plan.

This Hotel has just been renovated and

brought up-to-date, including one of the most

spacious Lounges in the Orient, 1922.

CHRISTOPHER BUTTON

Manager.

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PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON

Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Rds.

Tel. K. 5. Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway

Station. This Hotel which has just

been completely renovated and furnished

is now up-to-date in every respect and under

English Management.

Operates under personal supervision of the

Proprietor.

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TERMS MODERATE.

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Proprietor.

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Vegetable and Flower Seeds..... \$10.00, 5.00

Vegetable Seeds..... \$8.00, 5.00, 4.00

Flennials & Ferns..... \$12.00, 8.00, 4.0

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UNEQUALLED IN QUALITY
THE PREMIER BEER
NOW ON THE MARKET.

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WINE MERCHANTS.
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HONGKONG.
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AND THE BEST YOU'VE HEARD FOR
A LONG TIME.

We have Just Received
A Shipment of
CANADIAN FISH,
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RED SPRING SALMON.
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SILVERSIDE SALMON.

Order Early and Insure a Real Treat

With the Advent of

Cooler Weather

Insect pests make their way indoors.
Windows and doors are often closed,
thus less sunlight and fresh air are
available, and germs multiply.

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Spray
LOTOL
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Obtainable Everywhere.
Refuse more costly substitutes.

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May be heard in your own home, but be
certain the Set you secure has been approved
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Our British made Sets to comply with any
future Rules and Regulations in respect of
Receiving Sets in Hongkong.

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When the Doctor prescribes he
expects the Druggist to fill the
prescription with Pure Drugs. The
quality of our Drugs, Medicines
and Toilet Goods is not surpassed
anywhere and the result will be
satisfactory.

THE PHARMACY

The Red Building (or Postoffice House) St.

EARLY CLOSING AT THE SHANGHAI CABARETS.

NEW MUNICIPAL REGULATION IN
FORCE.

REVELLERS PUT OUTSIDE AT
ONE O'CLOCK.

Few people in Shanghai, says the
N. C. Daily News, realise what a power-
ful agency for law and order the English
language really is, but a short sentence,
not more than 16 words, as published in
the Press, is going to make great changes
in the lives of many Shanghai people,
and, as is hoped, for their own good.
The notice, as issued by the Municipal
Council, deals with places of entertain-
ment, and it says: "That the premises
be closed at 1 o'clock, a.m., and not be
reopened until six o'clock, a.m."

Short as the wording of the sentence
is, the proprietors of the former virtually
all night cafes, within the Settlement and
the French Concession, found them in-
convenient. At the stroke of the hour on
Monday night the last drink had been
served, the last sandwich placed on the
table, and the orchestra had begun to
pack up their instruments. Not half an
hour later, but at once, the lights began
to go out and within a few minutes the
last motor car had left the premises with
patrons on their homeward way. The
monthly hire cars drove up to the door
and those hired to dance as professional
partners departed. At half past one a
forgetful patron drove up at the gates
of the Del Monte but found them barred
to his entry, the house in darkness, and
the Sikh watchman waved him away.

An interesting ceremony was staged at
this cafe half an hour before the actual
closing, in order to warn those present
of the nearness of the time of depart-
ures. Adopting the New York manner
of announcing the fact, the orchestra,
led by the pianist in a series of discords,
brought into a crescendo, punctuated by
the cat-a-rat of the drums and the tink-
ling of an electric bell. A large crowd
took advantage of the early dinner, at
which there were both cabaret numbers
and dancing between patrons, and pro-
fessionals.

ON CHINESE SOUL, NOT SO.

One of the younger class of habitués
stated that he tried all the places within
the Settlement and the French Conces-
sion but found them all closed shortly
after 1 a.m. But as he went further on
his way he had no difficulty in obtaining
drinks and dances at several of the es-
tablishments on municipally controlled
roads, but on Chinese territory, the one
being open at 2.15 and the other still
running full blast at 3 o'clock. From
other sources of information it is learned
that one house quite well away from the
Bund was still "going strong" at five,
the actual closing time not being ascer-
tained. That these cabarets were open
after the hour is known by the police,
for a foreign sergeant in uniform and
two Sikh constables were seen before the
entrance at least 15 minutes subsequent
to the zero hour. Ways and means of
enforcing the law may be found with no
great amount of difficulty.

WHAT LADIES ARE SAYING.

When a certain popular married lady
of social propensities and non-irking
household responsibilities was asked how
she felt about early closing she responded
in this wise: "Personally I think it's
going to cramp our style frightfully. It
makes you feel as if the evening were
cut off in the middle. We didn't anti-
cipate the new arrangement and so had
a leisurely dinner with our friends—and
dinner takes a long time nowadays,
what with tales of the Japan disaster
and the end of the world to discuss. When
we had finally settled a few of the most
pressing matters of the day we pro-
ceeded to the cafe we usually visit first. Mon-
day Before we were fairly settled, it
seemed, the last dance was played and
it was time to go home. No in-
deed, no one o'clock closings if I had
my way. The time to close a cafe is
after the last party has left and not a
moment before, and that last party
should be privileged to stay till they
want to go home. No clock should be
allowed to intrude upon a dance hall.
My husband's views? That might be a
different story."

The next acquaintance to whom the
question was put was a young American
business girl just out from the States.
"The last thing that I ever happened in
Shanghai I'll tell the world. The ordi-
nance arrived just in time to save my
complexion and my business position,
and it's one of the few things I can
heartily commend out here. Why should
Shanghai attempt to rival Port Said in
wickedness? It can't hope to compete.
Perhaps it's because I'm so recently from
America where we go home sedately when
the clock strikes twelve, just like Cin-
derella, you know, but it seemed per-
fectly natural to me. Anyway, the
Carlton stopped the dancing exactly at
one and we all went obediently. Of
course, some people grouched, but they
didn't matter."

WHO WANTS TO BE IMPROVED.

"Did I go to the Del Monte last
night?" Thus a lively member of the
Younger Set. "I'll say there's no need
for the Recording Angel if one's friends
keep such close watch on one's doings.
Yes, and the early closing regulations
seemed to have brought a good many out
to see what was going to happen. It
was a good-sized crowd for a Monday
night and they went home as meek as
lamb. But the very word regulation
takes all the kick out of being in China.
It will be no lark at all to go out if
you know just when you have to come
home. I might like to come home at
twelve, but to be sent home at one re-
minds me too painfully of nursery dis-
cipline."

"But don't you think it's more
sensible?" queried a business girl with
responsibilities. "Who wants to be
sent to a dancing party?" countered
the dapper. "I deplore the paternal
attitude, I moralize the American recent-
ly graduated from courses in ethics and
psychology. I left my country because
it was legislating away all my personal
freedom, and now to have my bedtime a
matter of public concern is really too
much."

"But everybody at the Winter Garden
seemed to have an informal good time
and to be perfectly willing to go home
promptly at one," returned another of
the sane and sober party. "I know I
shall be willing to accept invitations out
more often than I have before because I
always wanted to go home early and
didn't like to break up the party or be
called a kill-joy. Besides, think of the
hour men."

"Poor men is right," sniffed another.
"It may be necessary to tell some weak-
minded youths when to go home, but
when I choose to have a good time and
to dance for an evening I want to make
a complete thing of it. And don't tell
me that it's a good thing for the cultured
girls, either. How can they add to their
salaries if they have no stop dancing be-
fore the night has fairly begun? The
ordinance is only a deep, dark gloom."

HONGKONG ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF CALL

ISSUE OF 95,000 SHARES OF THE NOMINAL
VALUE OF \$10 EACH (\$5.00 PAID-UP).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
THIRD CALL of \$2.50 per Share on
each of the 95,000 Shares allotted on the 8th
day of NOVEMBER, 1923, has been made by
the Company, and that such Call will be payable
to the Company's Bankers, THE HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, in
Hongkong, on the 15th day of OCTOBER,
1923.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 8th to 15th October,
both days inclusive.

For and on behalf of the
Hongkong Engineering and Construction
Co., Ltd.,
S. COURTNEY COOK,
Secretary.

Dated the 21st day of September, 1923. [1335]

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for Cancer, and Modern
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RESERVE FUND	1,750,000

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HONGKONG RELIEF COMMITTEE.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1923. [1927]

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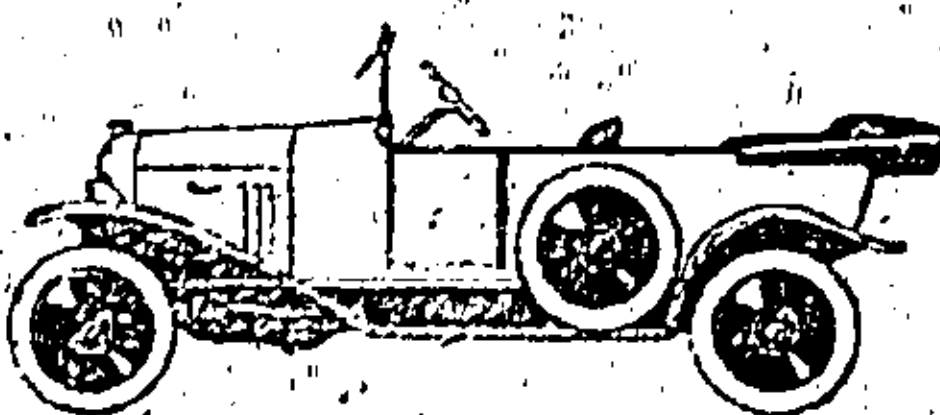
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INTERESTING SHIPPING CASE
AT SHANGHAI.BRITISH CAPTAIN SUES FORMER
EMPLOYERS.

In the International Mixed Court last week, before Mr. Whitmore, the British Assessor, and Magistrate Li, the hearing was resumed of a case wherein Captain J. Roberts sued Ong Ching Zai, owner of the S.S. *Ni Samud*, for wrongful dismissal and loss of salary.

Plaintiff is suing for the sum of \$1,383.30 such amount alleged to be due through the breaking of an agreement between plaintiff and the said owner of the S.S. *Ni Samud*, inasmuch that plaintiff on December of last year signed articles of agreement as first mate on the said steamer for a voyage from Bangkok, Siam, to Shanghai, for Heping and Nanking, and return. Plaintiff alleges that defendant's agent agreed to pay him the Foreign Steamship Officers' Guild wages, to wit: \$275.57 per month during the period of said agreement, but that defendant's agent at Hongkong had wrongfully and without cause put plaintiff off the said ship. Plaintiff further states that upon his refusing to leave, the agent caused the police to put the plaintiff off the ship against his will and consent. By reason of this wrongful act of the defendant's agent, the plaintiff was obliged to and did expend various sums in fares and living and other expenses. He alleges that his name still remains on the said articles of agreement, and that wages are now due to the amount stated. Plaintiff asked for judgment for \$1,383.30, for costs of this suit and for such other relief as the Court may think just.

The defence was a complete denial to the plaintiff's claim. Captain J. Roberts, Marine Surveyor, stated that he was engaged by the defendant to go to Bangkok to survey two ships. He telegraphed his report, and the ships were brought. He fitted them and arranged for permission to sail under the Siam flag from Bangkok to Shanghai. He originally engaged Mr. Roberts as Second Officer on the *Ni Samud*. Later he promoted the plaintiff to Chief Officer of the *Ni Samud*. When on the Hongkong S.S. *Ni Samud* came up to witness, and asked him to discharge Mr. Roberts.

PAYING OFF PLAINTIFF. Captain Hansen, proceeded witness, requested me to pay Mr. Roberts off. I explained to plaintiff, after hearing Captain Hansen's report, that I desired to pay him off at Hongkong, on account of the trouble he had incurred on board the vessel. Mr. Roberts refused to accept my request to leave the vessel. He was sober at the time I told him he would have to leave, and he was good enough to tell me how much it would cost me if I put him off at Hongkong. I then interviewed Sir Paul Chater, Siamese Consul at Hongkong. On my way I met Mr. Roberts, who said he had seen the Consul, and again threatened me with all sorts of trouble with the Hongkong authorities. I then had to interview the Harbour Master at Hongkong, and he informed me that as the ship was sailing under the Siamese flag, he could do nothing without authority from Sir Paul Chater. I again saw the Consul who realized my trouble, and he promised to give me the authority asked for. Sir Paul Chater had informed him during this interview that when Mr. Roberts had seen the Consul he was drunk.

Mr. Rodger, for plaintiff, objected to such statements being given as evidence. Mr. Whitmore concurred, and warning witness that such conversations could not be given as evidence, struck out the last part of the witness' evidence. Witness explained that it was his first time in any court, and he did not know what did or did not constitute proper evidence. Continuing, witness said the Harbour Master told him that Mr. Roberts had made a complaint regarding the loading of the ship, and that the ship was below marks.

THE SHIP'S MARKS.

Replying to Major Holcomb, for the plaintiff, witness said he then went on board the ship, and found marks were well above water, and then when the boat had been already bunkered. The Harbour Master then sent an official to report on this matter, and he found everything in order. "Even had the ship been below her mark, it was a Siamese vessel and the Hongkong Authorities could not interfere with her," added witness. Captain Bock with the Harbour Master at Hongkong, would not allow witness to pay Mr. Roberts off at the port. The money for plaintiff was handed to the master of the *Ni Samud*. In reply to Major Holcomb, witness said he had held the rank of Lieut. Commander in the R.N.R. during the war.

Mr. Rodger, cross-examining. If anything unusual happens on board ship, such as a case of drunkenness or the like, is it entered in the log book?—Witness: "There was no official log book on the ship." Mr. Rodger: "Any other log?"—Witness: "I cannot say. I ordered two log books for each ship. I do not know what happened to them." Mr. Rodger: "Is it not the duty of the Chief Officer of the Captain to keep the log?"—Witness: "In some companies the master of the ship is supposed to sign the log, but that is only on a British ship, and not on a Chinese boat."

THE QUESTION OF LOADING.

Much argument arose regarding the question of loading a ship, and witness became rather angry.

Mr. Rodger: "Is it true that a chief officer is in charge of loading?"

Witness: "If he knows his duty! He is supposed to look after that."

Mr. Rodger: "Exactly. Now answer me a fair question, Captain. Suppose too much cargo was going aboard, would it not be the duty of the chief officer to inform the captain of this fact?"

Witness: "It is the duty of all on board ship to see that the boat isn't over-loaded."

Mr. Rodger: "That is the point I desire. At this stage, counsel for plaintiff referred to the loss of the *Ni Samud* through overloading, and to the contents of the Naval Court of Enquiry. Captain Morrow refused to express a view on the subject, adding: "That was a British ship." Witness informed the bench that he would not allow a ship to leave port overcrowded, especially to proceed against a N.E. monsoon.

LETTERS AS EVIDENCE.

Counsel for defendant here desired to produce a letter in court which referred to plaintiff's physical state when he had interviewed the Harbour Master at Hongkong. Mr. Rodger objected to outside letters being brought to court, as they unconsciously influenced the court, and even the counsel himself. Such letters were not necessary, said counsel, as they already had sufficient and direct evidence from the main parties in the case. The letter was passed up for the Court's inspection.

Statements were made at this juncture by Mr. Whitmore regarding when and how far official correspondence could be used as evidence. The Assessor quoted the case of a letter from a Chinese Admiral which had been produced as evidence.

Mr. Rodger informed the Assessor that the letter in question had been sent by Admiral Tsu to the American Consul-General, and had been accepted as evidence. Mr. Whitmore said that any letter from a Chinese official cannot be official unless such official had first been recognized by the Central Government who had been recognized by the American Government. "There are many Admirals in China," added the Assessor, "who hold no official rank from the Chinese Government as it is constituted in our eyes, and so they cannot hold an official rank in our courts. Therefore documents from such cannot be recognized as being official." The Assessor ruled that as the purpose of the letter from the Harbour Master at Hongkong had already been given in evidence in the court, it was therefore not really essential.

PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE.

Captain J. Roberts, the plaintiff, was then put into the box to give his evidence. He stated that he was a British Master Mariner, and had been a member of the Straits Service Merchants' Guild, from which he had been layed out, through having been concerned in the objection raised by others in the action of the said Guild endeavouring to procure for the building of a new Guild Room, the first month's increase in wages which had been allowed and passed for by a Government Commission in 1919. Plaintiff had refused to allocate his increase in salary for this purpose, as the proposal had been distasteful to him as well as to many others. His own increase had amounted to \$67 as a Chief Officer. As a result of this action friction had occurred between him and certain members of the Guild. He refused to resign, and as a result of his and the others' action, the Guild Room was not proceeded with. In reply to Major Holcomb, witness said he had never tried to join the "China Coast Officers' Guild," as it was no use to him. The last time he had been in Shanghai was in 1905. He certainly had been twice in this port since that date, but he had never set foot ashore during those times.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

Mr. Rodger, for plaintiff, produced a medical certificate showing that the plaintiff had been in hospital for bronchitis, and not for drunkenness as, said counsel, had been alleged. Regarding this allegation, the log book of the *Ni Samud* was shown in Court to testify that no entry had been made therein by the Captain of the vessel, relative to an assertion that the Chief Officer had ever been drunk while on the ship.

MORE ABOUT LOADING.

Plaintiff stated that the trouble first arose through his going to the Captain of the ship, and complaining that the vessel was being over-loaded. At that time she was down 18.7 mean draft, which was 5 inches of overloading. The marks were submerged on that occasion. This mean draft was accordingly entered in the log by the Captain. It was this objection on the part of the plaintiff to the overloading of the ship, that led to his subsequent dismissal. Plaintiff also alleged that the vessel at the time mentioned had a hole in her bottom, and that she was not safe to travel in that condition, especially when she was over-loaded with a cargo of cement to an extent of 5 inches. That was the only trouble he had with the Captain of the vessel. He had never been signed off, and had never seen the articles since signing them at Bangkok.

In reply to Major Holcomb regarding the measurements of the *Ni Samud*, as shown on the chart, produced in Court, witness said that a survey at Bangkok did not hold good for a Hongkong passenger licence.

After hearing argument between both counsel and witness, Mr. Whitmore decided that a special hearing of certain points of the case was necessary, and further adjourned the case.

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THE RE rendition OF WEIHAIWEI.

TERMS PROPOSED BY H.M.
GOVERNMENT.

The British Legation has authorised the publication of the following, the official English text of the Agreement, containing the terms on which His Majesty's Government are prepared to hand back the leased territory of Weihaiwei to China.

ARTICLE 1.
The territory of Weihaiwei, as now delimited by the boundary stones fixed by the Boundary Commission of 1900-1901, comprising a belt of land ten English miles wide along the entire coast line of the Bay of Weihaiwei and including Liukungtao and all other islands in the Bay of Weihaiwei, is now returned by the British Government to the Chinese Government and shall be kept as a separate administrative area so that the present efficient administration may be maintained by the Chinese Authorities. An appropriate Chinese official shall be appointed by the Central Government to govern the Territory as Administrator.

It is agreed that such archives, registers, title deeds and other documents in the possession of the British Government, the transfer of the Administration as well as those that may be useful for the subsequent administration of the Territory by China shall be handed over.

ARTICLE 2.
The British Government will return to China all land previously owned by the Chinese Government on Liukungtao with the building thereon and will further hand over all the land subsequently acquired by purchase and all Crown leases in respect of sites on this island with the reversionary interest in the buildings on the land so leased. To return China will also to the British Government, free of charge, as a sanatorium summer resort for the use of the British Navy the properties of which a list is annexed, for a period of ten years, with the option of renewal of the same terms by the British Government until both Governments agree that the loan shall terminate when the land and buildings shall revert to the Chinese Government.

ARTICLE 3.
List of facilities to be granted, and land and buildings on Liukungtao to be loaned, the British Government by the Chinese Government.

- 1.—Land and buildings, rifle ranges for joint use with Chinese Navy.
- 2.—Golf Club and Golf House.
- 3.—Royal Naval Canton Tea House.
- 4.—Civil Cemetery.
- 5.—Admiralty Village.
- 6.—Warrant Officers' Club and Tennis Courts.
- 7.—Men's recreation ground and buildings thereon.
- 8.—Men's toilet courts.
- 9.—That portion of the Hospital Site with buildings, etc., thereon, situated southward of the road traversing the site about its centre, together with the Commandant-in-Chief's Tennis Courts as shown on the accompanying plan.
- 10.—Royal Naval Canton (temporarily) pending the provision by the Chinese Government of a suitable building in lieu.
- 11.—Commandant-in-Chief's office (62) and house adjoining (62).
- 12.—United Services Club and Garden (57).
- 13.—Residences Nos. (52), (54), (55), (56), (59), (60), (70), on plan, with their Gardens.
- 14.—Hospital (53), Hospital store (50) and Detention House (51).
- 15.—Storehouses Nos. (70), (73) to (80) inclusive, (75), (77), (43), (63) and (29) and two "bays" of No. (29), i.e., sufficient for the storage of 6,000 tons of coal.
- 16.—Naval Cemetery.
- 17.—Two Artesian wells—joint use with Chinese Navy.
- 18.—Accommodation in chamber for Naval coal lighters and facilities in respect of coaling coals.
- 19.—Use of the iron pier jointly with the Chinese Navy.
- 20.—As regards the quarries to be handed over, the British Government shall be permitted to obtain stone therefrom when required free of cost.

Note.—The numbers of brackets refer to the numbers on the plan to be attached.

ARTICLE 4.
The Chinese Government agrees to maintain efficiently the existing system of municipal services on Liukungtao (i.e., roads, wharves, police, sanitation and lighting); to conserve the existing forests; to permit no brothels; to permit the sale of no liquors or intoxicants except in licensed premises; and to maintain the present regulations as regards cultivation.

Further in the event of the Chinese Government selling or granting leases of Government land or buildings such conveyances or leases shall contain a clause enforcing the observance of the above-mentioned stipulations.

To assist the Administrator of the Territory in carrying out the above an Advisory Board shall be constituted consisting of one representative each of the Chinese and British Navies. In the event of the Chinese Government opening Liukungtao to trade or residence (except insofar as has been provided for in this agreement) and not maintaining it as a naval base its municipal administration shall be incorporated in that of Port Edward.

ARTICLE 5.
In consideration of the British Government waiving its claim for compensation for the cost of dredging a portion of the anchorage, British warships and auxiliaries visiting Liukungtao and its waters during the months of April to October inclusive shall be accorded the use, after the Chinese Navy, of that portion of the anchorage. Nevertheless

British warships and auxiliaries shall withdraw from Liukungtao waters in the event of war involving either the British Empire or the Chinese Republic, in accordance with international usage.

ARTICLE 6.
Existing aids to navigation, i.e., light-houses, storm signals, etc., shall be transferred free of charge to and shall be maintained in future by the Chinese Maritime Customs who shall administer the harbour in the same way as at the treaty ports of China.

ARTICLE 7.
The British Navy will be accorded the privilege of landing men for drill or rifle practice on Liukungtao after obtaining permission from the Chinese authorities which shall be given on application to be renewed yearly. In the event of local disturbances occurring such privilege may be temporarily foregone on representations being made by the local authorities.

ARTICLE 8.
The importing, storing, shipping and transhipping of stores of all kinds for British Naval purposes will be permitted according to the usage of the Treaty ports. The British Government undertakes not to store arms or ammunition on Liukungtao.

ARTICLE 9.
Existing buoys and moorings that have been laid by the British Navy shall be taken over and maintained by the Chinese Government for the joint use of the Chinese and British Navies. All these buoys and moorings, however, may be removed from time to time as the Chinese Naval or Customs authorities may deem expedient.

ARTICLE 10.
Ships of the British Navy will be accorded the privilege of towing targets from Liukungtao anchorage to the sea, reasonable care being taken to avoid damage to fishing nets.

ARTICLE 11.
Arrangements shall be made with the Chinese Post Office to maintain a branch on Liukungtao.

ARTICLE 12.
The Chinese Government agrees to maintain as far as possible the present system of efficient government throughout the Territory with the existing regulations and policies for a period of ten years.

ARTICLE 13.
Within the Territory of Weihaiwei the present Port Edward area shall be maintained by China as an area for international trade and residence, and for municipal Government, and for the said area a committee shall be formed to which will be invited two members appointed by the foreign community to assist the Administration in maintaining efficiently such municipal services within that area as roads, bridges, drains, piers, lighting, sanitation and restriction of noxious trades. For these purposes the Administrator shall set aside annually from revenue a sum equal to the average annual expenditure during the three years ended March 31st, 1923.

Within the municipal area (or any extension thereof) the regulations referred to and the memorandum detailed in the attached Annex shall apply.

In addition to Port Edward, a further area, as shown in red on the accompanying map, shall remain the foreign trade and residence. The additional area, or any part thereof, may at any time be included in Port Edward, provided adequate additional funds to meet fully the cost of all municipal services on a similar footing with Port Edward are supplied by the Chinese Administration.

It is agreed that subject to the provisions of the noxious trade regulations, no factories will be permitted within the Port Edward area or in any extension thereof.

It is further agreed that within the area set apart for noxious trades, or in any further area set aside in the future for manufacturing purposes, foreigners shall have the same right to set up factories as Chinese.

ARTICLE 14.
The regulations referred to in the main Article 12 are the existing land and house tax, sanitary, building and noxious trade regulations of the British Weihaiwei Government.

ARTICLE 15.
The Committee referred to in the main Article shall consist of not less than two foreign members and not more than five Chinese members.

ARTICLE 16.
The foreign members shall be elected by the foreign ratepayers. The voting power of such foreign ratepayers shall be in proportion to the amount of house and land tax paid by them, provided always that no ratepayer shall be entitled to vote if he does not pay a minimum of \$40 in house and land tax. Absentee ratepayers may vote through their proxies properly constituted for this purpose.

The appointment of the Chinese members of the Committee is a matter for the Chinese authorities.

ARTICLE 17.
(a) This Committee will advise the Administrator in all matters connected with the municipal services and municipal administration of Port Edward (including all matters under 1 above), and mentioned in paragraph 1 above, and for this purpose regular meetings of the Committee with the Administrator will be held as required.

(b) Whenever alterations, or Amendments, or additions to the regulations in paragraph 1 above, or by-laws thereunder, are deemed advisable, they may be made by the Administrator and the Committee in conference, by mutual agreement.

(c) The Administrator will locate annually for the actual upkeep, improvement and maintenance of all public works and gardens within Port Edward—other than of Government buildings and residences, the Victory Pier and the Wukou Improvement Scheme—a sum not less than that devoted in the past to the above services. This sum will be placed in a special account, it will be for actual works expenditure and does not cover

wages of the Public Works Department. The unexpended annual balance if any will be carried forward to meet future expenditure.

This Committee will submit annually before the commencement of each financial year a programme of public works above mentioned and carried out by the Administrator, provided funds and public money permit. The Committee will be consulted in regard to the specifications and tenders of all such public works carried out, the latter will be opened in their presence if desired, and their observations will be invited in regard to the carrying out of the public works in question. Further, the accounts of this special account will be laid before the Committee quarterly for their information.

ARTICLE 18.
The Chinese Administration undertakes to maintain in Port Edward for the efficient performance of municipal services an adequate staff of police, sanitary employees, gardeners, etc., based on the present establishment for that area.

ARTICLE 19.
All documents of title to land, deeds of conveyance and mortgages, and other documents under the British Weihaiwei Waste Land Ordinance No. 6 of 1919, issued to Chinese owners by the British Government in the form prescribed within the territory of Weihaiwei shall be recognized as being of the same validity as during the term contained therein, unless the documents of title are entirely contrary to the Chinese law making revision or the issue of additional documents of title necessary. But such revision or issue, or additional documents of title, shall be subject to a general scheme for the revision of all title deeds within the Territory, shall be subject to the consent of the title holders.

ARTICLE 20.
All documents of title to land issued to foreigners in the prescribed form shall be exchanged without fee for leases of thirty years' duration renewable on the same terms at option of the holders.

ARTICLE 21.
All leases issued by the British Weihaiwei Government will be recognized by the Chinese Government, but they may be redeemed by the Chinese Government by agreement with the lessees.

ARTICLE 22.
Foreign owners or lessees of land abutting on the sea or separated therefrom by a public road or footpath, to whom deeds of conveyance or lease have been issued by the British Weihaiwei Administration shall not be deprived of their existing way-leaves (except within the terms therein stated) or of access to the sea.

With reference to Article 14 of this Agreement in the event of accretion such owners or lessees shall have the first option of lease at (a) a ground rent based on the assessed value of their abutting land and for the term of their lease or (b) the ground rent payable in respect of their lease under the British Weihaiwei Administration and for the term thereof respectively.

ARTICLE 23.
The British Government presents to the Chinese Government all British Government lands and buildings in the territory and in return the Chinese Government agrees to lease to the British Government free of charge for a period of thirty years, with option of renewal by holder, the "Senior District Officer's house, grounds, and stables for use as Consular residence, the non-commissioned officers' mess and grounds for use as Consular offices, the two foreign cemeteries, and Block A of the former barracks for use as a British Club. Should the said Club cease to exist the building shall revert to the Chinese Government without compensation. As regards the piece of waste land known as the Parade Ground it is agreed that it shall continue to be used as at present as an international recreation ground and golf course unless it is required for public purposes, including port development, in which case the Chinese Administration undertakes first to provide in lieu an equally suitable recreation ground and golf course elsewhere.

ARTICLE 24.
In consideration of the British Government handing over to the Chinese Government free of charge, the civil hospitals at Port Edward and Wanchuan including land and buildings and present equipment the Chinese Government undertakes to engage a suitable British Medical man as medical officer for Weihaiwei for a term of fifteen years.

ARTICLE 25.
In consideration of the free gift to the Chinese Government of the Chefoo Weihaiwei cable laid by the British Government of a cost of £16,000, and of the Government stores, including those shown in the annexed list, the Chinese Government undertakes to maintain the existing public services, employing such staff as it may select, including particularly (a) the Ferry Service between Port Edward and Liukungtao from April to October inclusive, as maintained during the last two years; (b) the telephone service on the mainland and connection with the Island; and (c) the telegraph service between Weihaiwei mainland and Island and Chefoo.

ARTICLE 26.
In view of the fact that the Shipping dues, instituted by the British Weihaiwei Administration are to be replaced by Maritime Customs dues and duties on the establishment of the Customs at Weihaiwei, it is agreed that the revenue collected by the Maritime Customs at Weihaiwei, less expenses of collection and the charges mentioned in Article 22 shall for ten years from the date of the transfer of the Territory to the Chinese Government be entirely devoted to the general administration of the Territory and to the improvement and extension of the existing road system mentioned in the following Article, with the Commissioner of Customs ex-officio treasurer of that revenue.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT.

CRICKET.

A friendly match between K.C.C. and B.C.C. will be played tomorrow, at Kowloon, at 2.15 p.m. The following will represent Kowloon:—H. Overly (capt.), D. S. Groom, A. W. Ramsay, F. Evelyn, A. R. Duncan, J. Fraser, E. Philipson, A. J. Kow, C. J. Tachit, D. H. Raven, A. Summers.

The Hongkong Cricket Club (1st XI) announced to play Kowloon Cricket Club (1st XI) at Kowloon tomorrow, will play instead against the University 1st XI on latter's ground at 2.15 p.m. sharp.

FOOTBALL.

The following will represent the Club on Saturday against the B.C.C. in a 1st division League match on the Club ground (kick off at 4.15 p.m. prompt):—J. Wilson, W. Gerrard or H. T. Buxton and C. E. Bishop; A. Main, J. Stewart and C. Angus; E. Bell, G. Watson, A. S. Forsyth, J. McBride and S. D. Beag. Reserve: H. G. Howard.

The following will represent the Club on Saturday against the Filipino Club in a 2nd division League match on the Club ground (kick-off at 3.30 p.m. prompt):—R. Hittchison; H. T. Buxton or J. Gardner and E. W. Bailton; A. F. Paul, S. H. Garrod and S. Dunn; A. F. Barclay, A. Ferguson, T. Pyburn, G. May and R. W. Williamson. Reserve: V. Summers and P. J. Jennings.

The following have been selected to represent Kowloon in their 1st division League match on Saturday, on the Kowloon ground at 2.45 p.m.:—Hill; Wheeler and Knight; Leonard, McKelvie and Duncan; Cleon, Cooke, Mason, Pasco and Muir. Reserve: Morrison and Spary.

Kowloon will be represented in their 2nd division match against the University on the Kowloon ground at 3.30 p.m. on Saturday by Beach; Morton and Guest; A. W. Brown, H. G. Wheeler and Truquhart; West, Olliver, W. H. Brown, Bandle and Young. Reserve: Millard and Stewart.

ARTICLE 27.
During the period of the British Administration of the territory from 1901 to 1923 a sum of \$214,300 (one hundred and forty-four thousand five hundred pounds sterling) has been contributed by the Imperial Exchequer in the form of grants-in-aid. In consideration of the waiver by the British Government of any claim in respect of the above sum, and as the construction of a railroad to link up Port Edward with the hinterland mentioned in Lord Balfour's letter of February 1st to Mr. Szé is considered to be inexpedient the Chinese Government undertakes the construction of a road system for motor and cart traffic connecting the territory with the hinterland as soon as possible after rendition. With this object in view a commission, to which the British Government shall nominate a representative, shall be appointed by the Administrator and meet at Weihaiwei within two months after the date of rendition to investigate the question and advise the Administrator in respect thereof. The entire revenue of the Maritime Customs collected at Weihaiwei less expenses of collection, obligations secured on the revenue under this agreement and a sum of \$70,000 annually to be devoted to general administrative purposes within the territory (including upkeep of existing roads) in accordance with the preceding Article shall be devoted to this purpose for a period of ten years.

ARTICLE 28.
The obligations of the British Government towards the mercantile community in respect of the Victory Pier and the Wukou Improvement Scheme and the unpaid portion of this loan from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will be assumed by the Chinese Weihaiwei Administration. In return the British Government will hand over, with compensation, all works and purchase (including the steam launch Gullia) made under the special levy of the above account. The quarterly payments of interest on the loan and repayment of principal to the amount of not less than \$12,000 annually, shall be a first charge on the Weihaiwei collection of the Chinese Maritime Customs after the cost of collection.

ARTICLE 29.
All decisions of the British Weihaiwei High Court or Magistrates Courts shall be recognized as binding and final, except in so far as is prescribed by the British Weihaiwei reorganizing Ordinance No. 3 of 1913.

ARTICLE 30.
The British Garrison now stationed in the Territory of Weihaiwei including Liukungtao shall be withdrawn. Chinese Stores to be handed over to the Chinese authorities (referred to in Article 10):—

Part of furniture in offices and houses. Telegraph cable (Island and Mainland). S.L. Alexandra, two boats. Lamps and posts in streets. Stores for lamps. Sanitary carts, mules and equipment. Fire engine. Telephones, poles, insulators, wire and exchange. Police uniforms (in use and in store). Various police stores. Bicycles. Rifles (in use by police) with ammunition. Telephone cable (Island and Mainland).—*Reuter.*

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber yesterday. There were present:—
His Excellency the GOVERNOR (Sir R. E. STUBBS, K.C.M.G.).
His Excellency the OFFICER IN COMMAND OF THE TROOPS (Major-General Sir JOHN FOWLER, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.).

Hon. Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, C.M.G., C.B.E. (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP, K.C., C.B.E. (Attorney-General).
Hon. Mr. M. L. MESSER, C.B.E. (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLAM, C.B.E. (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).
Hon. Mr. E. A. LEVING (Director of Education).
Hon. Mr. H. T. CLEGG (Director of Public Works).
Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.
Hon. Mr. CHAPMAN SIMPSON.
Hon. Mr. A. R. LOWE.
Hon. Mr. R. H. KIRKMAN.
Mr. S. B. B. MURRAY (Clerk of Council).

THE MINUTES of the last meeting were approved and signed.
FINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the GOVERNOR, laid on the table the Report of the Finance Committee (No. 12) and moved that it be adopted.
The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

PAPERS.
The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the GOVERNOR, laid on the table a regulation in Council under the Waterworks Ordinance, 1903; and regulations made by the Governor in Council under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1922. The regulations had been published in the Government Gazette of October 5th.

BIRTHS & DEATHS REGISTRATION AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to amend the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, 1896.

He said: This Bill proposes to amend and simplify the law relating to the registration of births and deaths. It is based on the law contained in Ordinance No. 7 of 1896. That Ordinance is not well drafted, and in some parts it is very difficult to ascertain its meaning with certainty. It in some respects followed the English Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1874, but some of the provisions taken from that Act were adopted without proper consideration, apparently, of the conditions of this Colony, and there are other provisions in that Act which were not adopted and which would be useful here. Further, the present practice is not in accordance in all respects with the Ordinance, but it has been found convenient, and the Bill proposes, besides making the amendments and alterations to which I have just referred, to bring the law into agreement with the practice which has been worked out in practice in course of years. Most of the provisions of the Bill are very technical and I do not think I need refer to them in detail. I beg to move the first reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

NEW TERRITORIES REGULATION AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to amend further the New Territories Regulation Ordinance, 1910.

He said: The provisions of this Bill fall into three classes. In the first place, it is proposed to give the Governor in Council power to make rules, to take effect within the New Territories with regard to what I may call public health and sanitary matters. The Governor in Council is given the same power to make rules in the New Territories as the Sanitary Board has to make by-laws in respect of the old Colony and New Kowloon. It seems desirable in view of the growth and development of the New Territories to extend this power to that area. It has been found that the absence of any power of this kind is inconvenient. The second class of provisions is contained in the new paragraph 3 proposed to be added by Clause 2 to Clause 6 of the principal Ordinance which gives the Governor-in-Council power to set apart cemeteries in the New Territories other than Kowloon and power to prohibit burial or deposit of remains in any specified places. For example, it is intended to make, under this power, a rule setting apart a cemetery in Cheung

Chau and providing that no burials shall take place there, except in that cemetery. This setting apart of cemeteries could be done under the Public Health Ordinance, but there is no proper provision for making by-laws for the government of any cemeteries set apart, and, of course, the executive authority under the Public Health Ordinance is the Sanitary Board which does not in fact function in the New Territories. The third provision is contained in Clauses 3 and 4. Clause 3 deals with the procedure on satisfaction of mortgage. The present section 46 requires that the receipt of satisfaction endorsed on the mortgage must be signed in the presence of the Land Officer. That is very inconvenient because the Land Officer may be away from his office in another part of his district and, if that provision was strictly adhered to, the parties might have to wait all day or even go away and come back next day. As a matter of fact, I understand the provision is not followed strictly and the section proposes to repeal the provision making signature in the presence of the Land Officer necessary. It makes the receipt endorsed on the mortgage effective on registration by the Land Officer. That gives the Land Officer the opportunity of making any necessary enquiries if he has any reason to think that the transaction is suspicious. Clause 4 contains a consequential amendment and Clause 5 corrects an obvious mistake in the principal Ordinance.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed the second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance to prevent certain fraudulent transfers of businesses.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the Council went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause. On Clause 2.

The Hon. Mr. A. R. LOWE said: May I ask whether "business" means the sale of one half of goods?

H.E. the GOVERNOR: "Business" means any trade or occupation, other than a profession carried on with a view to profit.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: I think it must be an occupation; not a single transaction.

The Hon. Mr. A. R. LOWE: There is nothing to explain that.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: The term is very difficult to define and always will be. But it must be something more than a single transaction, something in the nature of a continuous occupation.

H.E. the GOVERNOR: I may explain that this law does not originate with the Government but represents the joint wishes of the General Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, who have discussed it very thoroughly, and this is the form on which they have both agreed.

Clause 3 was then approved and the Bill passed the Committee stage without amendment.

On the Council being resumed, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the third reading of the Bill.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, the third reading was carried and the Bill passed into law accordingly.

THE AMENDMENT.

H.E. the GOVERNOR: The Council will adjourn until Thursday next at 2.30 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S GIRLS' SCHOOL.

SALE OF WORK FOR BUILDING FUND.

A sale of work in aid of the building fund of the St. Paul's Girls' School was commenced at the school yesterday afternoon. The sale will be continued to-day and to-morrow, and judging by the success of yesterday should be the result of considerably augmenting the fund for which it was held. The opening ceremony was performed by Mrs. Fletcher, wife of the Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G.). After his wife had declared the sale open, the Hon. Mr. Fletcher congratulated the school on the fine display of work. He sincerely hoped their efforts would be attended by the success they deserved, and that the building fund would benefit considerably.

The Bishop of Victoria (Bishop Dupuy), on behalf of the school, thanked Mrs. Fletcher for opening the sale, and Mr. Fletcher for his attendance. Through Mr. Fletcher he took the opportunity of thanking the Government for the site they had provided, and for their promise of a donation of \$20,000 on condition the school could raise \$200,000. He felt confident the sale would be a success. The school was delightfully decorated for the occasion with coloured lights and lanterns, and presented a very pleasing appearance. The school girls also, as to be congratulated on the dainty and delicate articles they made for the sale, and that they found a ready sale is not to be wondered at.

ASTOR HOUSE SUED.

ALLEGATIONS OF ILLEGAL DISTRESS.

A TAILOR'S CLAIM.

The Astor House Hotel were sued in the Summary Court yesterday morning, before His Honour Mr. Justice Clompertz, for improper distress. The plaintiffs in the case were Mr. W. P. Simpson, a tailor, and his wife, Mrs. Simpson, of 35, Kennedy Road, and the sum claimed as damages was \$1,000.

Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. N. L. Brewer (instructed by Mr. A. A. Arculli), whilst Mr. F. G. Vaux represented the case for the defence.

Mr. Brewer stated that Mr. Simpson rented a room in the Astor House Hotel, and used it for the purposes of an office and workshop. He did not have meals there, but he and his wife used it to sleep in at nights occasionally. The rent was payable in advance every month, and the money was usually tendered by Mrs. Simpson on her husband's behalf. He took the room over on the 10th April, and it was Mrs. Simpson's custom to pay the rent on the 15th day of every month. On August 1st Mr. Vaux, manager of the hotel, asked Mr. Simpson to pay his bill for the month of August. Mr. Simpson, who was unwell at the time, reminded Mr. Vaux that the money was usually paid by his wife, and asked him to wait till she arrived. Mr. Vaux pressed for the money, however, and Mr. Simpson told him he did not think he had enough to pay till he saw his wife. He handed the manager his pass book, and on examining it the latter stated that there was enough money standing to plaintiff's credit for him to pay. Unwillingly, Mr. Simpson wrote the man out a cheque for the necessary amount. The next day the cheque was returned marked "Refer to drawer." This was done because the plaintiff's balance at the bank was not large enough to meet the cheque. Mr. Vaux showed plaintiff the cheque, and Mr. Simpson said he would make the deficit good the next day. When the next day arrived, however, Mr. Simpson's illness had become worse and he had gone to hospital. Mrs. Simpson, as the room could not be used because of her husband's illness, locked the door and gave the key to Mr. Vaux for his safe custody. On August 5th or 6th, when the typhoon signal was hoisted, Mrs. Simpson went to Mr. Vaux and asked him for the key of the room because she wanted to bring in some furniture off the verandah in case of a gale. Mr. Vaux refused to give her the key, and said he would accept full responsibility for the furniture in the room.

On August 13th, Mr. Brewer continued, Mrs. Simpson went to the hotel again with the intention of getting some clothes and false teeth to take to her husband while he was in hospital. Again Mr. Vaux refused her the key of the door. On the 15th of the month she went there again and tendered \$50 in notes, the rent due up-to-date. Mr. Vaux refused to accept it, and said the matter was in the hands of his solicitors. On August 21st the defendants distrained upon plaintiff's personal belongings in the room. No inventory was given and the plaintiffs were not given any notice. On August 26th both plaintiffs went to the hotel, and even then they were not told that their goods had been distrained. Admittance to the room was refused them. It was not till September 2nd that plaintiffs knew their goods had been distrained, and then it was mentioned to Mr. Simpson casually by a friend who had seen in the newspapers that their goods had been sold. On August 31st the full rent of the room was tendered, and even then plaintiffs were not informed of the distress.

With regard to damages, Mr. Brewer said there were certain documents and patterns in the room belonging to Mr. Simpson, which were of vital importance to his work. These were missing when they were allowed in the room, and they were not on the bailiff's inventory. Presumably they had not been sold, but the fact remained that they were missing.

Mr. Brewer contended that in refusing re-entry to the room the defendant signified a re-taking over of the premises. If the re-taking over of the room was done rightfully then the defendants were, in fact, terminating the tenancy. If that were so then the rent was not due for the rest of the month. If the re-taking of the room was done wrongfully, then the defendants were committing a trespass, and this would be a breach of contract, and would also automatically determine the tenancy. In any case the distress was illegal.

Mr. and Mrs. Simpson gave evidence. Mr. A. W. Hill, bailiff, stated that he received instructions to act on an order of distress, and he went to the plaintiff's room in the hotel for the purpose of acting on the order. He did remember seeing some paper patterns there, but these were considered of no value and destroyed.

Evidence was given by Mr. M. A. Vaux, Manager of the Astor House Hotel, who stated that plaintiffs engaged room No. 22 in the hotel at a monthly rent of \$150, to be paid in advance. This sum was not paid for the month of August, and plaintiff was not in the hotel, and so the goods were distrained. With regard to the incident of the cheque book he denied that he ever saw the plaintiff's pass book. On the day following a man whom he knew to be a plain clothes detective came to the hotel for the purpose, he said, of taking Mr. Simpson away. Mrs. Simpson had previously told witness that she had asked the police to remove her husband to the lunatic asylum.

Mr. Brewer: You made a remark about the lunatic asylum; do you mean that that is a truthful remark? Well, if there is any truth in it it came from the mouth of Mrs. Simpson.

(Continue at foot of next column.)

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

DETAILED PLAN OF THE HONGKONG SECTION.

The plan of the Hongkong Section of the British Empire Exhibition has now been received in the Colony. A rectangular site, roughly 35,000 square feet in extent, has been allotted to Hongkong, and the building plan, designed by Mr. H. W. Bird, who is at present in England, makes excellent and effective use of the area.

The principal buildings about on a public road and occupy one of the longer sides of the rectangle. An attractive frontage is presented to the road, but, of course, the principal decorative effects are reserved for the facades within the grounds. Dominating all is the Chinese restaurant, a large building with typical Chinese roof and tile ornaments. On either side are pavilions for exhibits and beyond these the entrance and exit doorways, surmounted by towers of Chinese architectural style. Beyond the doorways are, in one case, an office building, and in the other the space which will be occupied by the model of Hongkong. The remaining three sides of the rectangle are occupied by Chinese shops, similar to those in Queen's Road. These buildings have two stories and are fronted by a verandah ten feet wide.

It is difficult to convey in words a picture of the general appearance of the Hongkong Section, but perhaps the layout will be clear if it is stated that the visitor, on entering, sees on the right the models of Hongkong Island and of the whole Colony. On the left will be the pavilion, probably containing the two Dockyard exhibits. Before him he will have a general view of the Chinese shops, right, left and in the front, all gay with signboards, flags and gilding. Continuing to the left, the visitor's attention will be attracted at once by the handsome facade of the Chinese restaurant, to which access will be afforded by two stairways which are important features of the general design of the building.

The shape of the site and the layout adopted give the distinct advantage that visitors will really see, directly they enter the grounds, what the Hongkong Section has to offer them in the way of interest and entertainment, and they will then be able to proceed at once to the particular exhibits which specially attract them.

THE HARBOUR SWIM.

THIS YEAR'S ENTRIES.

Entries for the annual harbour swim, which is to take place this month, and which is being held under the auspices of the Victoria Recreation Club, have closed. The entries are as follows:—

Harbour race for Chinese on October 15th.—M. T. Shin, Leung Sui Man, Yeung Ping Kwai, Leung Tit Sang, Ip Kui Ying, Chan Kwong Shing, Sung Lu Tak, Wong Kam Fan, Tong Wing Kwong, Leung Sui Tak, Lai Sze Chiu, Ip Tuen Shing, Leung Wing Tak, Pang Kau Wink, Li Tin, Fung Man Kit, C. F. Yuen, Lai Chit Man and Leung Sui Man.

Harbour race for ladies on October 17th.—The Misses Doris and Phyllis Hunt, Muriel Blandson, Molly Groundwater, G. Ramsay and D. Witebell.

Harbour race (open event) on October 18th.—D. Lyon, A. May, E. A. Noronha, Gunner McDade, B. Assumpcao, B. W. Dunnett, C. J. Easterbrook, A. Ruschert, W. Tillery, V. Ramsay, Gervase, Kojima, Bomlardier Wood, and Soejima.

FRIGHTENED GIRLS FATAL FALL.

SHOP FOKI DETAINED BY THE POLICE.

As the result of a mui tai's death a foki of a dried meat shop in Queen's Road Central is at present being detained by the police pending investigation as to whether his actions were in a measure responsible for the girl's death.

The foki, it appears had been instructed by his master to keep a watch on a quantity of meat which had been placed on the roof of the house to dry, there having been a number of thefts for some time previous. During his watch the girl was seen to come on to the roof, through the trap door and to walk in the direction of the meat. The effect foki blew his whistle, which had the effect of startling the girl so much that she lost her balance and fell off the roof into the street below. Death was instantaneous.

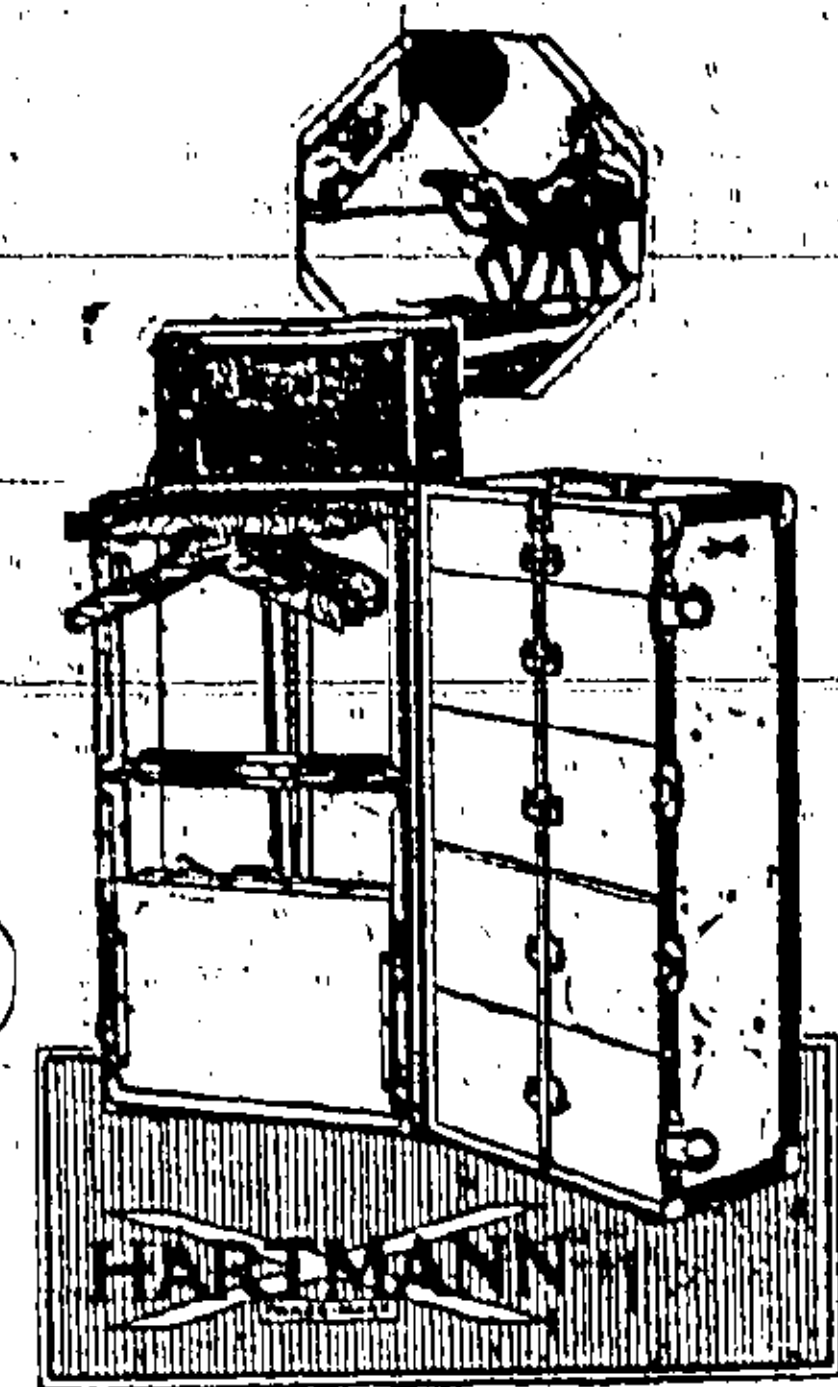
I suggest that this remark was actuated by motives of spite.—No.

Resuming in the afternoon Mr. Vaux in his closing remarks described parts of Mr. Simpson's evidence as highly improbable.

Mr. Brewer, in his closing speech, went over a lot of the ground covered in his opening speech and pointed out that Mr. Simpson had suffered, in addition to other things, many personal discomforts. He had lost his false teeth and spectacles, amongst other things, whilst on the business side he had lost cloth patterns which he had taken over 20 years to collect.

Asked by his Lordship if Mr. Simpson had a spare set of false teeth, Mr. Brewer, after consulting his client, said that he had not and added that up to that moment he had been put to the inconvenience of doing without them.

His Lordship, at the conclusion of Mr. Brewer's speech, said there were many points he would have to consider. He would therefore reserve his decision.



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AN INSPECTION IS EARNESTLY INVITED.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]IMPERIAL CONFERENCE
BRITISH PRESS OPINION ON PREFERENCE QUESTION."DAILY MAIL" SENSATIONAL EDITORIAL.
LONDON, October 10th.

The *Daily Mail*, in a sensational editorial, strongly condemns any idea of imposing food duties in order to give preference to the Dominions. The leading article says:

"The Government is believed to be dallying with the question of food taxes and is credited with the intention of making the most startling announcement towards the end of the present month. We desire to warn Ministers that duties imposed on premier foodstuffs would instantly wreck the Government or Political Party which makes so preposterous an attempt."

The *Daily Chronicle* believes most Free-traders will feel relief at the modesty of the Government's preference proposals, which, on the whole, fall into the category of concessions to the Dominions that may be made without prejudicing either home producers or consumers.

The *Times* is non-committal towards Mr. Bruce's proposals, stressing the necessity for distinguishing between these and the plans of the Government, which are designed to meet specific cases.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that the Government's proposal is that, without interfering with the free entry of essential foodstuffs and thus raising highly debatable issues, they will endeavour to do something to assist in the development and settlement of the Empire.

EARLIER CABLES.

PREFERENCE POLICY MAY LEAD TO GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, October 10th.

Commenting on the question of preference, the *Daily News* in an editorial headed "The First Dose" says Mr. Bruce demanded full-blooded protection and Sir Lloyd Greame responded with proposals which must be utterly contemptible to scientific tariff advocates, nevertheless it is no guarantee against an extensive development of the modifications proposed.

The *Westminster Gazette* says it is already clear that the fiscal question has been raised in an acute form. This Government cannot be trusted to handle it. Free traders must be watchful. The *Manchester Guardian* says the British Government in its reply to Mr. Bruce offered such an increase of preferences as to ensure its defeat at a general election, if one could be held. The proposal for Imperial development hitherto seem to consist mainly of plans for lifting the Dominions' economic troubles to the already overburdened British taxpayer.

Sir P. Lloyd Greame's announcement at yesterday's Economic Conference of additional British preference for Dominions dried fruits has dispersed the apathy in domestic politics and there is every sign of a revival of the fiscal controversy. The parties are besmirching themselves. A vigorous protectionist campaign is expected on the Conservative side, to be countered by the Liberals. Some doubt exists as to the exact attitude of Labour. Mr. Archer Shee will move an emphatic protectionist resolution at the forthcoming Conservative conference at Plymouth. The Liberals contend that Mr. Bonar Law's pledge at the last election has been broken, and the adoption of a wider scheme of preference will involve an election in the spring.

SCHEMES FOR COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, October 10th.

At the Economic Conference, Sir Lloyd Greame announced that in order to accelerate colonial development schemes, the Government were prepared, on certain conditions, to advance part interest for a period in respect of schemes put in hand before the normal time which represented orders to Britain. He hoped the requisite machinery would be devised for examining schemes and settling the terms.

Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that while it was undesirable to fix a percentage preference to be given to Dominions and

NEGOTIATIONS IN THE RUHR
BERLIN DELEGATES NOT TO PARTICIPATE.

PARIS, October 10th.

The German *charge d'affaires* called on M. Poincaré. It is understood the latter refused the request by the German Government to participate in negotiations for resumption of work in the Ruhr by the appointment of a mixed Franco-Belgian-German commission. The French claim that definite results from the negotiations with the local authorities in the Ruhr have already been obtained by the conclusion of an agreement with the Otto Wolff group, and consider that the participation of delegates from Berlin in the negotiations will only delay a settlement.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, October 10th.

The Board of Trade returns for September show imports at eighty-three millions sterling, a decrease of five and a half millions, and exports sixty-three and a half, an increase of three and a half millions. Re-exports are valued at eight millions sterling, an increase of two millions.

RUSSO-BRITISH COMMERCE.

MOSCOW, October 10th.

The personnel of the British commercial mission to Russia has been reduced by half for reasons of economy. The agents at Petrograd and Vladivostok will be maintained.

AERIAL TESTS AT LYPNE.

LONDON, October 10th.

Driving rain and squalls were experienced at Lympe to-day. The Australian airman Hinkler flew a hundred miles, completing 618 miles, and is leading in the reliability test.

STEVE DONOGHUE SAILS FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, October 10th.

Steve Donoghue has sailed on the *s.s. Olympic* from Southampton, and arrives in America three days before the Papyrus-Zev match. Crowds at Waterloo cheered him, a woman presenting him with a mascot. Donoghue, interviewed, said Papyrus was the best tempered horse he had ever ridden. He himself would ride for the honour and glory of the Union Jack.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

CELEBRATIONS IN LONDON.

LONDON, October 10th.

Over three hundred people were present at the Chinese Legation's reception in celebration of the twelfth anniversary of the Republic. Practically all the Diplomatic Corps were present, also representatives of banking and shipping interests, including Sir Charles Addis, Sir John and Lady Jordan, Mr. Macleavy Brown, and officials of the Foreign Office.

A later reception was given to a hundred Chinese, who in addition to merchants and students included Mr. Hoo, a former Member of Parliament in China, also Chinese representatives from Oxford and Cambridge Universities and the Chinese Students' Union and School of Economics.

Colonies in placing public contracts, Government departments had been purchasing practically all their supplies from within the Empire.

THE MARKETING OF EMPIRE GROWN PRODUCE.

LONDON, October 10th.

The Economic Conference has appointed a committee comprising representatives of Britain, the Dominions and the Colonies and India to consider and report upon the methods suggested by Mr. Bruce for assisting the marketing of Empire-grown agricultural produce, namely subsidies, import licenses and stabilisation of prices.

Sir P. Lloyd Greame said the Government might be prepared to guarantee the interest and capital in respect of development schemes in the Colonies and Protectorates, as distinct from the Dominions.

IMPUDENT ROBBERS.

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.

Armed robberies are nowadays very common events in Hongkong. Generally the robbers are keen on making lightning raids and getting away with their haul as quickly as possible, but such was not the case on Wednesday night when armed robbers forced an entrance into a printer's and stationer's shop in Hollywood Road. They completed their nefarious business in quite a leisurely fashion, entering the premises at 9 p.m. and emerging at 5 a.m. Some of the gang are said to have slept on the beds of the inmates, while others worked on one of two safes for which they could find no key. A peculiar feature of the robbery was that in trying to force open the safe the robbers used hammers and chisels and created a considerable noise, which lasted for two or three hours. The noise must have been heard by the occupants on the floor above, but they made no effort to find out what was happening.

The master of the establishment and his folks were bound and gagged and placed in a back room where they were covered over with blankets. The key of one of the safes was obtained from the master and from this safe \$400 odd was abstracted. Continuing their search for a further large sum of money, which they believed the master to have received that day, they were disappointed, for though they went to a lot of trouble to cut open the top of the other safe it yielded nothing more than a miscellaneous collection of private papers and documents of no value.

During their search a lot of the establishment, who had been out when the robbers entered, called for admittance. He was allowed to enter, but once indoors he was bound and gagged and placed with his unfortunate companions in the back room.

During their occupancy the robbers wantonly destroyed a quantity of valuable books and documents.

THE FORTHCOMING NAVY LEAGUE BALL.

When the public of this Colony realize the objects of the above Ball, which will take place in the City Hall, on Friday, November 2nd, there can be no doubt that there will be a brisk demand for the tickets.

The Navy League, which is a patriotic and strictly non-party organization, has, *inter alia*, specially interested itself in the question of the relief of the widows and children of men of the Royal Navy, Mercantile Marine and Auxiliary forces who lost their lives in the War, and the Head Office in London has succeeded in raising nearly half-a-million pounds sterling for this purpose. There is still urgent need, however, of further funds, and the Head Office has accordingly appealed to us out here to do our bit to help in the good cause.

The people of Hongkong owe so much to the untiring exertions and patriotic self-sacrifice of the Royal Navy, Mercantile Marine and Auxiliary Forces that they will, we feel sure, willingly bear their share in the above necessary task and will not be content to leave the burden of this duty to be borne solely by the people of Great Britain.

As Admiral Jellicoe said in his message to the children of New Zealand:—"The sea is our life. By the use of it the Empire was formed. By holding it the Empire was preserved. If we fail to appreciate its value, the Empire will perish."

Honoured residents in Shanghai have telegraphed to General Wu Pei-fu, the Loyalist warlord, and General Chang Kai-shek, Military Governor of Honan, requesting them to take immediate steps with a view to suppressing the release of the Chinese and foreign captives now in the hands of these desperadoes, says the *Ming-pao*. The senders state that in spite of the fact that they are paying heavy taxes and contributing towards large armies, Honan is quickly and surely becoming "a bandit world," the real bandit centre of China; therefore, they state it is very essential that steps should be taken immediately to suppress them.

With regard to the reconstruction of Yokohama, a Japanese news agency says that the Yokohama Reconstruction Society, representing all public bodies in Yokohama, was organized, with Mr. Tomitaro Hara as its chairman, and 107 leading residents there forming executive committees. At the Society, Mr. Hara stated that supposing that the damage done to Yokohama amounted to Y.600,000,000, if the residents of the city, some 430,000 in number, could each save 50 sen per day in the way of both economy and labour, it would be easy to raise at least Y.6,000,000 per month, thereby enabling the city to recover in seven years from the loss sustained. The campaign for this purpose has been started.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONS.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S ADDRESS TO BAR ASSOCIATION.

Lord Birkenhead delivered an address on August 29th to the American Bar Association at Minneapolis on "The Development of the British Constitution in the Last Fifty Years." He said: Your constitution is expressed and defined in documents which can be pronounced upon by the Supreme Court. In this sense your judges are the masters of your executive. Your constitution is a cast-iron document. It falls to be construed by the Supreme Court with the same sense of easy and admitted mastery as any ordinary contract. This circumstance provides a breakwater of enormous value against ill-considered and revolutionary change. Whether if the forces behind revolutionary change become menacing and strong enough the breakwater will serve must be left for the future to determine. But an outsider must fully and absolutely admit that up to the present its strength has seemed extremely adequate.

FLEXIBILITY OF BRITISH LAW.

In Great Britain, rightly or wrongly, we have proceeded upon a different basis. The genius of the Anglo-Saxon people has, again rightly or wrongly, refused to shackle in the slightest degree the constitutional competence of later generations. And thus it happens that practically no law in Great Britain is constitutional in the sense in which you have a constitution. Any law in Great Britain can be altered by any Parliament and no Court may challenge the constitutional force of any Act of Parliament. The late Professor Dicey distinguished the two forms of constitution by calling one rigid and the other flexible. On the whole I prefer to call the one controlled and the other uncontrolled. The difference is prodigious whatever label you prefer. It is, as I have said, premature to decide whether you or we have been right.

But the ease with which the gravest political changes may be made in Great Britain has afforded anxiety and will afford anxiety in the future. For uncontrolled power and an imperfectly educated democracy go ill together. In England we have chosen to take these risks. In America you have, on the whole, chosen to avoid them. It is not uninteresting to observe the changes which have taken place in the constitution of Great Britain in fifty or sixty years which have witnessed political readjustments so immense and far-reaching.

Sixty years ago, Great Britain was the mother of representative and parliamentary institutions. But still she was not a democracy. The great fights associated with the great Reform Act were, in contrast with the issues of a graver day like the military mutinies of eighteenth-century continental warfare. There was neither reality nor vitality in the results. The great controversy on the famous Reform Bill, which nearly brought down the House of Lords, and might quite easily have involved the monarchy, increased the electorate by a deplorable percentage, only so far that it would not in any degree that mattered, deflect the centre of political gravity. The increase of voters proposed was hardly more than that of 3 to 5 per cent. Wellington, Gladstone, Disraeli all played their parts in a controversy which was largely unreal because the changes proposed and so bitterly disputed were really so unimportant. The genius of Disraeli, contemptuous of the taint (not unjustly made against him) of inconsistency, made the first real change. And thereafter progressively the advance has proceeded.

IN THE MELTING POT.

And in the furnace of the Great War Great Britain took the immense responsibility of handing over to the masses of her population the control of her destiny, though her legislators well knew that no written constitution and no law could fetter or clog the completeness of that which was given. Far the greatest development, therefore, in the British constitution in the last sixty years is that which has handed over absolutely without reserve the control of the Government of Great Britain to the population of Great Britain. This charter so given will never, it may confidently be predicted, be withdrawn by law. If we give a rein to our speculation we may wonder whether the powers so given, if insanely exercised will be corrected by a movement so astonishing as the Fascist movement in Italy. Short of this, nothing could or would correct the uncontrolled power which now lies at the disposal of the pencil of the British electorate. First, then, of all the great developments to be noted in the last sixty years is that which has swept aside the last vestige of real territorial influence over British politics and has left the whole of an ancient and glorious constitution in the melting pot to be moulded by unknown and incalculable forces.

I shall be unwilling to be supposed in over-anxious-critic of these revolutions, disputable as they are. For I profoundly believe in the common-sense and in the fundamental sanity of the Anglo-Saxon race. For if one did not so believe one could only despair. The number of those who have hardly anything of that which in the material world seriously counts is so much greater than the number of those who have much, that if a crude campaign of class hatred had any prospect of real success in Great Britain, the ruin of Great Britain would be certain. But while I am none the less of opinion that the fundamental sobriety and poise of the British people, even with full allowance for an untested electorate, will attain to a just perspective and pronounce honest decisions.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The next development, historically, which requires consideration is concerned with the position of the House of Lords. The constitutional powers of that body were, if asserted to the full compass of their theoretical scope, untenable and even medieval. And yet, wisely starward in a country so conservative, they could have been made available for many generations. For the English political mind had no particular prejudice against the House of Lords or against the system, which so many Americans find it difficult to understand. If they had, the English Monarchy could not have survived so long with a prestige which, as I shall show later, has not declined. But the condition of the retention of the powers of the House of Lords was that those powers should not be too openly harnessed to the chariot of a particular party. The nation was not, indeed, on the whole, unprepared that the exercise of its powers should be conservative in the non-political sense, but it was justly impatient of any attempt to make a constituent branch of the Legislature a mere tool of a single party. And, therefore, a fatal mistake was made when that House compromised so many causes upon which the greatness of the country depended in the cause of that which was described in the eyes of the moment as the People's Budget. All that was operative in that Budget was, and has since proved to be, trash. It has been thrown away, with general approval, upon the political dustheap. But the House of Lords, under bad advice, reasserting a prerogative which unquestionably survived theoretically, but upon which no wise man should have insisted, swiftly brought itself into sharp and fatal collision with a powerful wave of contemporary opinion.

No one can foresee the results. But this at least is certain, that, until the House of Lords be reconstituted and reformed, Great Britain is the only country in the world which has at once an uncontrolled constitution and an ineffective Second Chamber. The House of Lords no doubt still retains a powerful means of delay. And this power may be very formidable. But it cannot be effective unless it is certain that the tenure of power of the Government of the day is fugitive, and in relation to all finance the House of Lords is powerless. The extreme sections of the Conservative Party never ceased to attack the Coalition Government because it did not reform the House of Lords. Mr. Asquith had affirmed and had broken his own solemn pledge to make this reform complete. But the Coalition Government produced proposals which, even if adequate in relation to the mature problems, would have mitigated the constitutional disabilities amid which we labour to-day. The present Conservative Government has done nothing, nor can I see any reason whatever for conjecturing that it can or will do anything. The critics of the British constitution are, therefore, entitled to point out, first—that we have a constitution at the mercy of a momentary gust of Parliamentary opinion; and, secondly—that we have no Second Chamber equipped with the political and constitutional power to resist such a gust. Looked at abstractedly, the position would appear to be hopeless. It would be hopeless to anyone who had not studied the political and constitutional history of the English people.

THE TEST OF WAR.

But it is not the purpose of my address to-day to indicate the methods (if there be such) by which we may hope to disentangle ourselves from our present difficulty. It is, on the contrary, my purpose, for the consideration of other constitutional lawyers, to indicate the difficulties in which our recent political developments have involved the British constitution.

And now I pass to another topic. The British Empire must, on the whole, be pronounced to be the most amazing congeries of self-governing communities which has ever spontaneously supported the fabric of a great Empire. Ten years ago it was a fashionable subject of speculation among political writers whether that fabric could survive either the tests of peace or the tests of war. The tests of peace over a long period still remain to be probed. Out of the crucible of war the British Empire has emerged on the whole as the most amazing phenomenon in history. And consistently with the whole development of British constitutional precedent, nothing of all the Dominions assisted in and made themselves responsible for the deliberations from which the Treaty of Versailles emerged. A new Cabinet was formed. It was not the Cabinet of the British Isles. It was the Cabinet of the British Empire. It was proposed by someone that the constitution of this new Cabinet, a Cabinet not unlikely to play a decisive part in the world's history for centuries, should be reduced to writing.

Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, with equal fair and force, disputed this view and carried his point. And so to-day it happens that the new constitution of the British Empire is attested by no record in any constitutional document. But it is none the less true that there will never again be a formidable orientation of British policy which has not obtained the assent of the Dominions. And it may, therefore, be moderately claimed that of all the changes which half a century has brought to English constitutional life, the most remarkable is that which has associated the great Dominions on equal terms with the British Foreign Office, in everything which determines alike the domestic and international fortunes of the Commonwealth.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COURT MARTIAL.

YOUNG SOLDIER FOUND GUILTY OF DESERTING.

Private R. G. Baker, of the King's Regiment, was yesterday court-martialled and found "Guilty" of deserting his Regiment. He was also charged with losing by neglect part of his equipment—an overcoat. To this second charge Baker pleaded "Guilty."

According to Baker's own story, he had been to Canton and returned from there on September 29th. His clothing at the time of his arrival back here was in such a disgraceful condition that he decided to wait until the streets were more deserted before returning to Barracks. On reaching the corner of Garden Road he met a Lance-Corporal and a private of his Regiment. While he was talking to them Sergeant Fowler of the same Regiment came along and placed him under arrest. If it had not been for the fact that he had met the two men he would have been inside the Barrack gates before the Sergeant arrested him.

Lieut. More, pleading on behalf of the accused, pointed out that Baker could easily have deserted in Canton if he had wanted to. The Court should find the accused guilty, if they did find him guilty, of the lesser charge of absenting himself.

Capt. Hannay referred the Court to sections of the Army Act which laid down that if a soldier even went over a wall in civilian clothes he could be held guilty of desertion. The mere fact of his surrendering did not absolve him from the charge of desertion.

The accused's record included a number of cases of absenting himself without leave and various minor offences. He is 23 years of age and has just under 5 years' service to his credit.

The Court consisted of Bt-Major E. S. White, D.S.O., R.A.M.C. (President), Capt. W. J. Howard, King's Regt., and Lieut. A. Walsh, D.C.M. The prosecutor was Capt. W. A. Hannay, M.C., and the prisoner's friend Lieut. C. P. More.

THE RICE MARKET.

Messrs. Wm. G. Hale & Co., Ltd., of Saigon, in their report dated October 1st say:—

During the last fortnight our market has been extremely quiet. There has been a very poor demand from Hongkong, and from all other countries no purchases to speak of have transpired.

Our prices gradually declined; they soon stabilized, however, owing to the difficulties to get paddy, which seems to be actually very scarce.

During last few days, our market has had rather an upward tendency, as it is feared that will be just enough paddy to bridge over with the new crop, and on account of a slight rise being reported at Hongkong.

New Crop.—Official reports announce that the prospects of the crop are favourable everywhere, the Chaudoc and Long-Xuyen Provinces excepted, where, owing to large inundations, nearly 7/10 of the crop have been damaged. For these Provinces it is feared that even with the culture of the 3 months' rice being undertaken as soon as possible, the proportion of the damage will still remain very heavy.

THE MONARCHY.

I have no leisure to develop in detail the minor aspects of changes, important as many of them are, which the constitutional historians of the last fifty years must record. But this superficial survey would be incomplete in relation even to its own standards if it did not take some note of the changes, such as they may be, which fifty years have introduced in the position and prestige of the British Monarchy. Queen Victoria was a very masterful woman. With limitations, she was even a great woman. But her conception of the monarchical prerogative would to-day have been impossible. Her bed-chamber crisis, her dismissal of Lord Palmerston, and her unkindly avowed preference for Mr. Disraeli over Mr. Gladstone, would, in this age, have been neither tolerable nor tolerated. But to make this admission is not to concede that the power of the monarchy has really declined. On the contrary, the prestige of the monarchy and its influence in the prudent and conscientious hands of King George, have rather waxed than waned. No great decision of State, it may confidently be claimed, is taken without close discussion with the Sovereign. He cannot and he would not claim to deflect the clear view of a strong Cabinet.

But no Cabinet, however strong, could afford to disregard the difficulties and doubts put forward by a Sovereign who has no interest in party politics and whose experience is reinforced by continuity and immutability. The historian, therefore, who appraises the development of the British constitution must, on the whole, recognize that in a changing world the influence of the British Monarchy has been preserved almost unchanged. The degree of the influence will no doubt vary with the personality of him or her who wears the crown.

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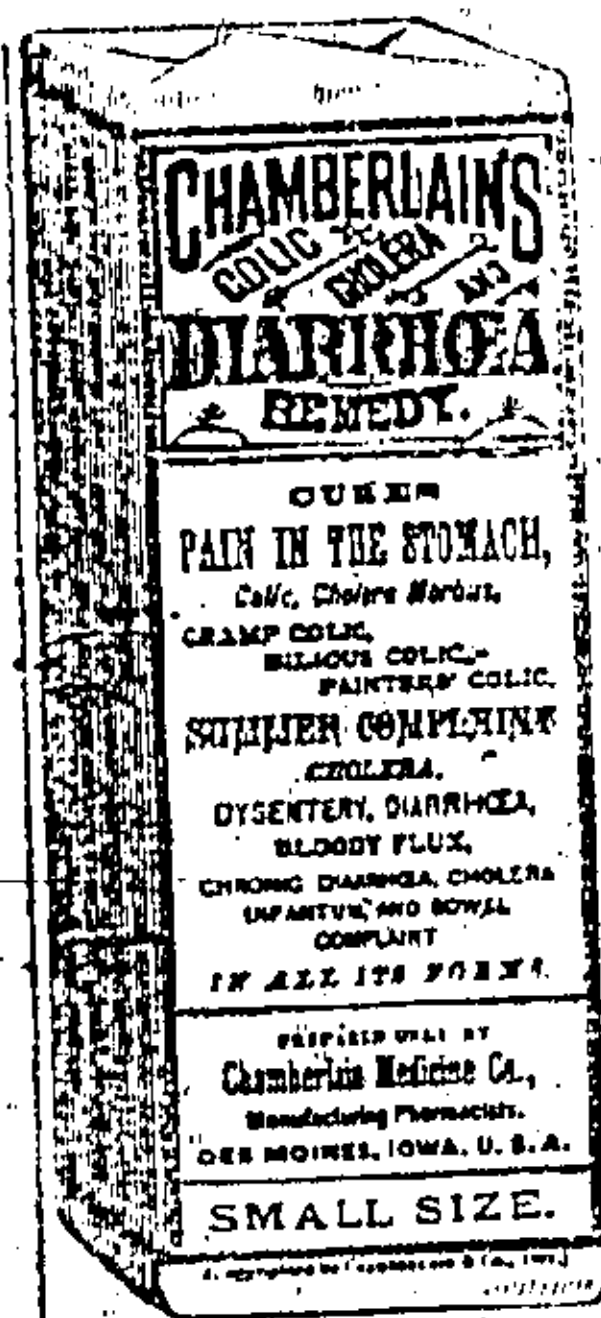
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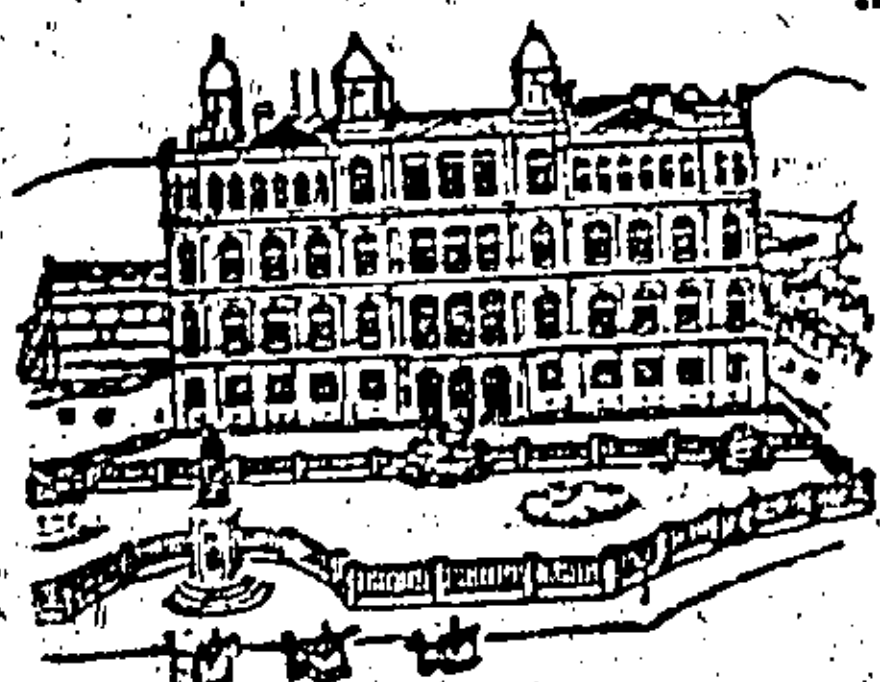
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THE MAN IN THE MOON.
MYTHICAL STORIES WHICH ARE
WIDELY SPREAD.

From being a fully-credited myth the Man in the Moon has descended to-day to be merely a figure of speech. Even as such, however, he is of use, especially when it is desired to express ignorance of anything, and in common phrase "to know no more than the Man in the Moon" is perpetuated a remarkable article of old folklore. Science has given us its interpretation of the features that can be discerned on the moon's surface, but in popular belief there was once in reality a man there, whatever may have become of him now. He was banished thither for the crime of gathering sticks on a Sunday, says a writer in the *Illustrated Herald*.

BIBLICAL LEGENDS.

One legend connects him with the man mentioned in the Book of Numbers (xx. 92 et seq.), who having been caught gathering sticks in the wilderness by the children of Israel on the Sabbath day, was punished by death. He still carries his bundle of faggots on his shoulder, as may be seen when the moon is at the full. Another legend refers the figure to Cain, and a third identifies it with the figure of Isaac in the act of carrying a bundle of sticks for his sacrifice. The German legend runs thus:—Long ago an old man went into the wood to hew sticks one Sunday morning. He cut a faggot and hung it on a staff, thrust it over his shoulder, and turned to go home. On his way he met a handsome man dressed in his Sunday clothes going to church. On seeing the woodman he stopped him, and said: "Do you know this is Sunday on earth, when all must rest from their labours?" "Sunday on earth or Sunday in heaven," replied the man. "It is all one to me." "Then hear your dunce for ever," answered the stranger, "and as you value not Sunday on earth, yours shall be a perpetual moonday in heaven, and you shall stand for eternity in the moon, a warning to all Sabbath-breakers." Thereupon the stranger vanished, and the man was caught up with his bundle of faggots into the moon, where he now stands.

But the Man in the Moon may be identified with Euthymion, the young shepherd of Latmos, whom Diana, the moon-goddess, took to herself. "It is all probability this is the classical version of the Man in the Moon, transposed into poetry by that wonderful genius of the Greeks by which they gave to us so many enduring myths of beauty. It seems a long step from Euthymion to the rough German peasant of Teutonic tradition, but the rest of both fables may be the same.

According to the Scandinavian legend, however, there are two persons in the moon, and these none other than the familiar Jack and Jill. The old Norse story tells that the moon once stole two children, who were carrying a bucket of water between them, and ever since they have been visible with their pail in their hands.

BUDDHA AND A HARE.

In Ceylon the story differs. In that island there is instead of a man that is in the moon. How it got there the following legend explains. Once when he was thirty, Buddha, a hermit on earth, he fasted himself in a forest. After undergoing a great deal of distress for some time, he met a hare, which addressed him thus: "It is in my power to help you out of your difficulty: take the path on your left hand, and it will lead you out of the forest." "I am greatly obliged to you, Mr. Hare," said Buddha, "but I am very poor and hungry, and have nothing to offer you in reward for your kindness." "If you are hungry," replied the hare, "I am again at your service: make a fire, kill me, roast, and eat me." Buddha made the fire, and the hare immediately jumped into it, but Buddha, perceiving his miraculous power to the utmost, snatched the animal from the flames, and threw it into the moon, where it has ever since been.

The New Zealand version is in substance as follows:—Before the moon gave light, a New Zealander named Rua went out in the night to fetch water from a well. He

fortunately he stumbled in the dark and sprained his ankle, which prevented him from returning home. All at once, as he cried out with the pain, he discovered to his great alarm that the moon which had suddenly become visible, was descending towards him. He seized hold of a tree and clung to it for safety, but it gave way, fell with Rua upon the moon, and there he remains to this very day.

These legends show how widely spread the belief is that there is a man in the moon.

THE ADVANTAGE OF BEING
NOBODY.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell, D.D., says it is commonly assumed that to be numbered among the great, the powerful, the highly placed, the conspicuous and famous is a thing much to be desired. Judging by the efforts men put forth to this end there would appear to be no doubt about it. But the experience of those who have been most successful in the struggle does not justify the belief that they are to be envied.

Tennyson makes Merlin say:—
Sweet were the days when I was all unknown,
But when my name was lifted up, the storm

Brake on the mountain
Right well I know I that fame is half-disfigure.

"Ah, there is happiness," said Napoleon to the page-boy who confessed that his father was but a peasant proprietor farming his own land. The truth is that those who stand out prominently above the crowd have a harder, not an easier, time than their fellows. We reward individuals who have rendered specially meritorious public service by promoting them to positions wherein they have to toil more strenuously than ever. They may like their gilded slavery, and cling to it with all their might, but it is slavery none the less. In comparison how happy is he who can stand on the outskirts of great affairs and watch with interest

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th October, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before 30th October, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1923. [1408]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"CHALISTER" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., where delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 13th Oct., 1923, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 21st October, 1923, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 13th October, 1923, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1923. [1403]

SS. "CHILI"

SERVICE CONTRACTUELS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo from MARSEILLE, LES, etc., also from BORDEAUX, & HAVRE, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 20th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goodard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODEYFUSCH, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1923. [1411]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED

FROM LEITH, ANTWERP, MIDDELBURG.

LONDON & STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENGLEUCH."

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 28th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1923. [1398]

the gyrations of the wrestlers in the middle. He is free: they are bound. He has the franchise of obscurity: they write in the limelight. His is the inestimably precious privilege of being unimportant: they—God pity them—have to pay tribute for everything they say and do. It may be a man's plain duty to undertake work that plunges him into the fierce fires of publicity, but let no one imagine that this makes life pleasant for him. The lowly sphere is preferable if we are wise enough to know it.

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IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)		
Taipei — Taiwan Railway Hotel		
IN CHosen		
Fusan — Fusan Station Hotel Keijo (Seoul) — Chosen Hotel Shinghien — Shinghien Station Hotel	Changchun — Yamato Hotel Fairen — Yamato Hotel Hoshigaura — Yamato Hotel	Hoten (Mukden) — Yamato Hotel H. of Jin (Port Arthur) — Yamato Hotel

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STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	11th Oct.	13th Oct.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA
TJITAROEM	JAVA	14th Oct.	16th Oct.	SHANGHAI
TJIKINI	JAVA	18th Oct.	20th Oct.	JAPAN
TJITAROEM	North China	23rd Oct.	25th Oct.	BATAVIA

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Arrivals from Europe.
S.S. "OUDERKERK" ... 33rd Oct.
S.S. "OLDEKERK" ... 20th Nov.

Sailings to Europe subject to alterations.

Steamers	For	Sailing on or about
"KERTOSONO"	Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	13th Oct.
"OOSTERKERK"	Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	20th Nov.
"OUDERKERK"	Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	5th Dec.

For full particulars please apply to—

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optional **LONDON, COPENHAGEN and other**
SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

About 31st October, 1923.

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M/S. "Malaya"	9th November	12th December, 1923
M/S. "Annam"	8th December	15th January, 1924
M/S. "Asia"	5th January	10th February, "
M/S. "Java"	4th February	8th March, "
M/S. "Chile"	6th March	10th April, "

Subject to change without notice.

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SAILING FROM HONGKONG.
For HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi
s.s. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 18th Oct.
For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy
s.s. "NANYO MARU No. 1" ... on or about 20th Oct.

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office:
No. 27, Bonham Strand, West
Tel. Central No. 155.
S. MITARAI
Agent.
Top Floor, King's Building.
Tel. Central No. 140.

MEDICAL RESEARCH IN THE WAR.

LOW MORTALITY FROM DISEASES.

The list of the series of volumes in the official Medical History of the Great War, dealing with the more scientific aspects of the medical services as distinct from the administrative and strategical, is now published. The series is issued under the general editorship of Major-General Sir W. G. Macpherson. He has been assisted in editing the present volume by Sir W. R. Leishman, Director-General of the Army Medical Service, who has himself contributed a chapter on the organization of the pathological service from his own experience as adviser on pathology on the Western front throughout the war.

The value of this volume lies in the fact that it places on record a mass of most useful information on a highly technical subject supplied by officers and others who carried out individual researches, or who were specially engaged in laboratory work.

At the beginning of the war there was no extensive pathological organization, and this want was perhaps most acutely felt in the Gallipoli, Mesopotamia, and East Africa theatres of war, where the sickness from tropical diseases was rife. On the Western front, gas gangrene, sepsis, and tetanus occurring among the wounded demonstrated the necessity of co-operation between pathologists, bacteriologists, and surgeons.

ENTERIC FEVER LITTLE KNOWN.

Enteric fever during the war, says Sir W. R. Leishman, "might well have been the subject of the blackest chapter in medical history. The Army Medical Department has never had any illusions as to the grave potentialities of these fevers in war, only too securely based on the medical records of the British and other armies. This knowledge was shared with the civil population, since it had not been forgotten how heavy a toll had been paid to enteric in the South African war."

He shows how this danger was averted by inoculation. At the beginning of the war inoculation was purely against the enteric bacillus, but later on a mixed vaccine for inoculation against the different forms of enteric fever known as typhoid and para-typhoid was introduced, with excellent results. A chart of the incidence of these fevers shows that the typhoid rate fell from 50 per 10,000 in December, 1914, to nil, and the para-typhoid from about 25 per 10,000 in January, 1915, to practically nil. The value of the vaccine is shown, too, in the mortality rates. Typhoid mortality among the inoculated was 5.00; among the un inoculated, 9.52; para-typhoid, "A" group, 6.07, as against 2.42; "B" group, 0.54, as against 1.32.

TREATMENT OF WOUNDS.

On the physiology of wounds, the fruits of a remarkable series of researches carried out by Sir Almroth emphasize the value of physiological protection against infection of wounds, in contradistinction to the use of antiseptics, his theory being that it was the physiological power of the blood to destroy septic micro-organisms that was of special value and of greater value than destruction by antiseptics.

The figures as to the incidence of tetanus are not complete, but adding the number of cases in war area hospitals to figures given by Sir David Bruce, the total incidence works out at 2,529 cases as the result of fighting in France and Belgium. The mortality fell from 63.6 per cent. for the 1914-15 period to 37.5 in the 1916-19 period.

Unfortunately early in the war there was not sufficient supply of serum in Great Britain, but the increase of the supply enabled the anti-toxin to be administered to every wound, however slight, so that whereas during the early months of the war doses only were available in the first month, the quantity increased rapidly, and no fewer than 120,000 doses were sent to France in December, 1914. The mortality rate in France in 1916, 1917, and 1918 in the case of protected cases was 66.5, as against 83.3 unprotected, and in England 22.5, as against 53.3 per cent.

Scientific details on the bacteriology of aerobic infective micro-organisms of wounds are contributed by Miss M. Robertson, of the Lister Institute, while Major W. H. Taylor, of Toronto, and Capt. Alexander Fleming have written on infection of wounds by microbes other than spore-bearing anaerobes. A peculiar condition noted in the war was that after wounds had healed they were still liable to break out in form of septic infection, whether the scars were disturbed or not. In some cases infection remained latent for as long as five years. The remedy was to keep the micro-organism in check during any subsequent manipulative operation by means of vaccines.

DISCOVERIES IN FIELD WORK.

The results of the work carried out in the mobile laboratories in the field by Capt. Adrien Stokes, in describing how the micro-organisms of gas gangrene spread and grew on destroyed muscle tissue, are also included in the volume. In the later stages of the war the surgeons immediately excised all destroyed tissue, with the result that gas gangrene, the most fatal of all forms of wound infection, was gradually abolished. These results prove the value of having bacteriological laboratories organized for pathological work in the field.

Lieut. Colonel Andrew Balfour, member of the Medical Advisory Committee in the Mediterranean, Mesopotamia, and East Africa, deals with the bacteriology of typhus, which, however, is no longer a scourge of our armies, for an advance has been made in the use of serum. The general result of researches during the war is that it may be said to be infection similar to that of relapsing fever and yellow fever in the tropics.

With regard to cerebro-spinal fever, Col. Mervyn Gordon, a well-known bacteriologist, was responsible for researches as a result of which a serum was found which cut down the mortality enormously.

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE.

The mortality rate of tuberculosis was higher among men of the Labour Corps of the various countries than those of other ranks. The statistics illustrate in striking manner the fact that the incidence of the disease is lower among the more urbanized and highest among the more isolated and scattered peoples. In the Portuguese troops, coming from a country where industrialism is less developed than in England, both incidence and mortality were much higher than among the British. In the Chinese labour units the number both of cases and of deaths was greater than among the Portuguese, though less than among the East Indians. Typhoid fever, essentially a disease of the Great War, was investigated by Commissions both in England and France. The micro-organisms were not discovered, but the means of transmitting the disease through the body louse were clearly demonstrated after research work was carried out. Similarly as to spirilla of jaundice, so prevalent in the Dardanelles, it was established that the transmission was through rats.

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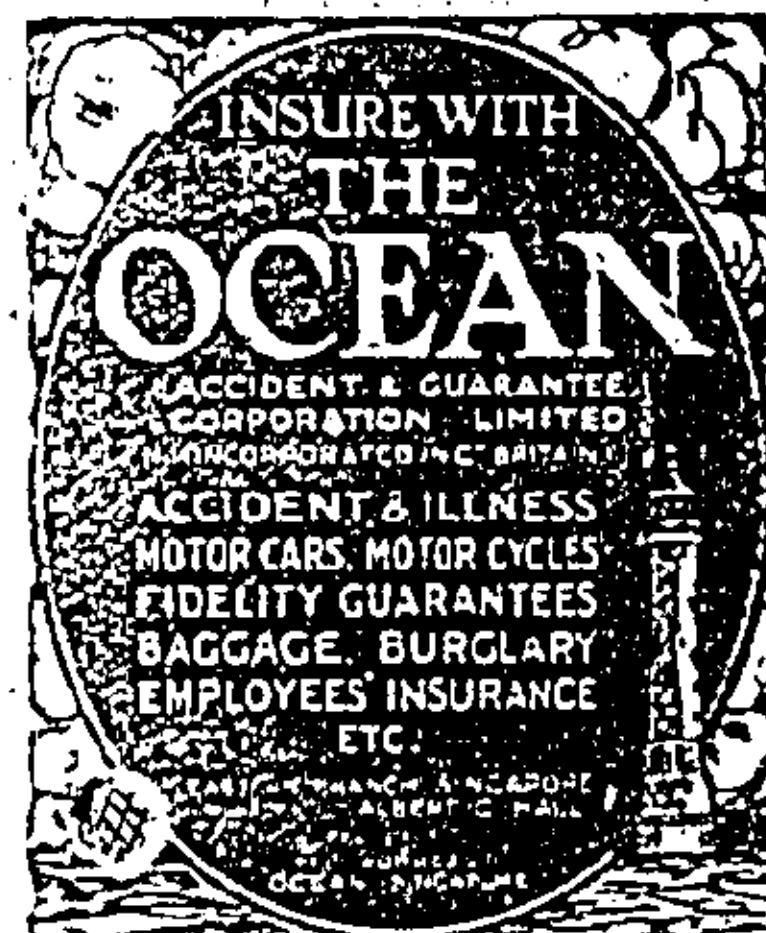
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INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS	SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
MANILA ...	"MINGSANG" ... Friday, 12th Oct., 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN ...	"CHIPSANG" ... Saturday, 13th Oct., D.L.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ...	"LOKSANG" ... Saturday, 13th Oct., 10 a.m.
KOBE via MOI ...	"FOKSANG" ... Sunday, 14th Oct., D.L.
BANGKOK via SWATOW ...	"HOSANG" ... Tuesday, 16th Oct., Noon.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW ...	"TUNGSANG" ... Wednesday, 17th Oct., D.L.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ...	"YATSHANG" ... Friday, 19th Oct., D.L.
STRAITS & CALOUTTA ...	"HOSANG" ... Saturday, 20th Oct., 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN ...	"HINSANG" ... Saturday, 20th Oct., 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW ...	"TUNGSANG" ... Wednesday, 24th Oct., D.L.
KOBE ...	"KUTSANG" ... Friday, 26th Oct., Noon.
BANGKOK via HOIHOW ...	"CHUNSANG" ... Thursday, 1st Nov., 9 a.m.

CALOUTTA LINE—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Wireless and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to Swatow and Yangtze River via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels, with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Hoihow when in season.

BORENO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers, "HINSANG" and "MAUSANG" (both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation, cargo taken at through Bills of Lading for Kadat Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dairi).

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Waihai and Canton.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

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s.s. "HOSANG" will be despatched on or about
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OUTWARDS. HOMEWARDS.

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"GLENAMOX"	22nd Oct.	"GLENLUCE"	22nd Oct.
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	31st Oct.	"GLENLUG"	29th Oct.
"GLENMARTIN"	1st Nov.	"GLENLUG"	29th Oct.
"GLENMARTIN"	1st Nov.	"GLENLUG"	29th Oct.
"GLENMARTIN"	1st Nov.	"GLENLUG"	29th Oct.
"GLENMARTIN"	1st Nov.	"GLENLUG"	29th Oct.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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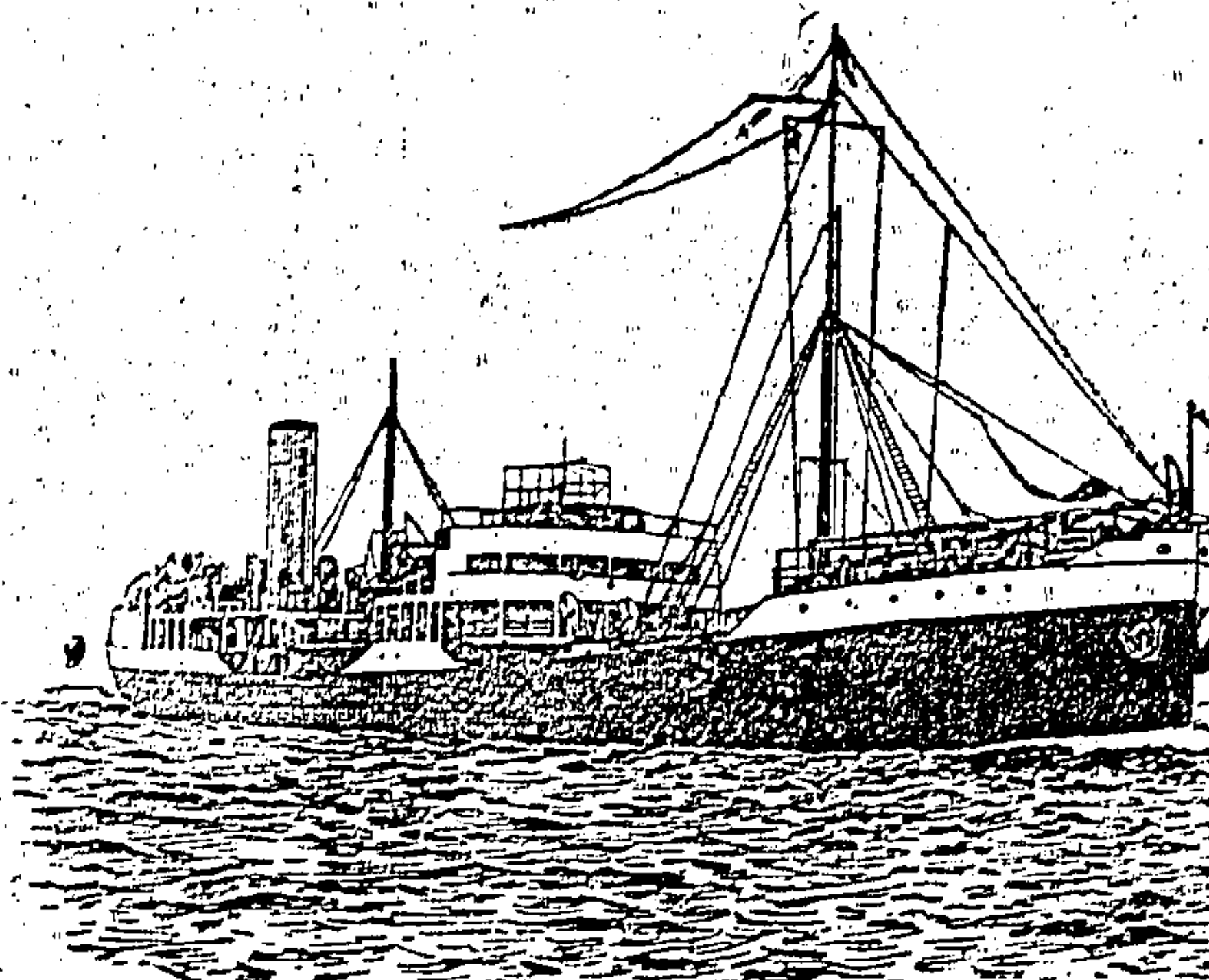
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

October 10th.
City of Hankow, British str., 7,200 tons, Capt. S. Nelson, from Hobei, with all general cargo, lying at Holt's wharf.
Kami Maru, Japanese str., 4,980 tons, Capt. T. Okuma, from London and Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.
Kure Maru, Chinese str., 1,250 tons, Capt. W. Philip, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 14.
C.M.S.N. Co., 1,500 tons, Capt. J. K. Nang, British str., from Swatow, lying at buoy No. 14.
C. Alexander, from Swatow, lying at buoy No. 14.
Nanchang, British str., 1,500 tons, Capt. R. T. Stephens, from Sandakan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 14.
President Jackson, American str., 3,277 tons, Capt. J. Griffith, from Manila, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.

October 11th.

Aki Maru, Japanese str., 6,225 tons, Capt. T. Watanabe, from Melbourne, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.
City of London, British str., 3,750 tons, Capt. D. L. Lloyd, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at A. P. Co.'s wharf.
Fushiki Maru, Japanese str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. 14.
Hin Samu, British str., 1,100 tons, Capt. A. D. Kohnan, from Sandakan, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.
Hop Sang, British str., 1,350 tons, Capt. N. W. van Cortlandt, from Bangkok, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 14.
Hsin-chang, Chinese str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. 14.
Ichuan, British str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. 14.
Sudo Maru, Japanese str., 3,232 tons, Capt. I. Nishi, from Miji, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.
Zhejiang, Dutch str., 3,001 tons, Capt. J. Adriance, from Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 14.

CLEARANCES

October 11th.
Aki Maru, for Nagasaki.
Chung Hing, for Canton.
City of London, for Takao.
City of London, for Hobei.
Deserouville, for Canton.
Fushiki Maru, for Takao.
Hsin-chang, for Hobei.
Ichuan, for Amoy.
Kami Maru, for Shanghai.
Kure Maru, for Canton.
Kure Maru, for Swatow.
Mei-shan, for Shanghai.
Nanchang, for Hobei.
Nanchang, for Singapore.
Nanchang, for Hongkong.
Taiwan, for Manila.
Taiwan, for Singapore.
Taiwan, for Swatow.
Taiwan, for Kowloon.
Taiwan, for Hobei.
Taiwan, for Canton.

PASSENGERS

ARRIVALS.
 Per N.Y.K. s.s. *Kami Maru*, on Oct. 10th, for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bell, Mr. J. Kohnan, Mr. M. McLeary and Mr. N. Potts.
 Per N.Y.K. s.s. *Sudo Maru*, on Oct. 11th, for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ch. Folsom, Mrs. B. T. Sholley, Mrs. E. M. Tomlinson, and Miss M. K. Leander.
 Per s.s. *President Jackson*, on Oct. 11th, for Hongkong: Mr. J. A. Shaw, Mr. W. D. Hopson, Mr. W. T. Whelan, Miss Anna Bayha, Miss Elida Yakeley, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Baghio, Mr. Stephen Crawford, Miss Kitty Heyman, Mrs. Dolores A. Carroll, Col. H. G. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Massey, Mr. J. R. Payden, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Ryder, Mr. Louis Pollock, and Mr. G. L. Addison.
 Per N.Y.K. s.s. *Aki Maru*, on October 10th, for Hongkong: Lady Jellicoe, The Hon. Lucy Jellicoe, Mr. Burrows, Mr. M. Moore, Mrs. R. R. Plunkett-Cole, Mrs. R. R. Broome, Mrs. B. E. Buchan, Miss E. E. Shaw, Mr. J. L. Jeffcott, Mr. and Mrs. M. McKelham, Miss R. Gohby, Mr. T. J. Metcalfe, Mr. A. E. Leach, Mr. J. V. Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Millard, Miss G. A. Owen, and Mr. W. J. Gohby.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

The M.M. s.s. *Angkor*, for Shanghai and Japan, left Marseilles on October 5th, and is expected in Hongkong about November 7th.

VESSELS EXPECTED

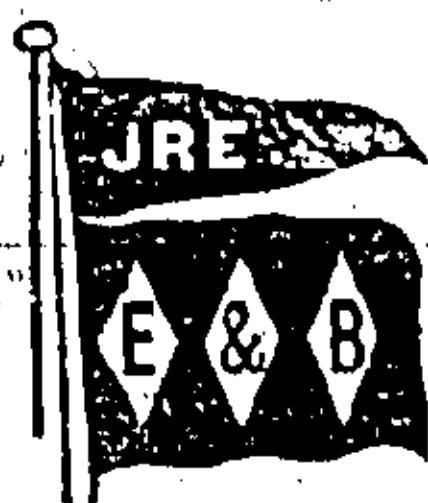
Anjo Maru (T.K.K.), due Oct. 19th.
Buenos Aires (Admiral Oriental), due Oct. 19th.
Buenos Aires (Ben Line), due Oct. 19th.
Empress of Asia, due Oct. 22nd.
Glaucus (Blue Funnel), due Oct. 24th.
Helena (Blue Funnel), due Oct. 2nd.
Macassar (Blue Funnel), due Oct. 16th.
President Jackson (Admiral Oriental), due Oct. 14th.
Tenyo Maru (T.K.K.), due Oct. 18th.

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THERAPY NO. 2
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ANGERS	—	—	30th Oct.
CHIL	—	—	13th Nov.
PORTHOS	—	—	27th Nov.
ANGKOR	21st Sept.	24th Oct.	7th Nov.
CHAMBORD	5th Oct.	7th Nov.	11th Dec.
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(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destinations
"SOUDAN"	6,686	17th Oct. 4 p.m.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KARIALA"	6,686	18th Oct. midnight	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"CALEDONIA"	6,686	2nd Nov.	B'bay, Mars., Gib., L'don & A'werp.
"NELORE"	6,686	8th Nov.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	6,686	14th Nov.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MALWA"	10,441	16th Nov.	Mars., Gib., London & Antwerp.
"NYANZA"	7,023	24th Nov.	Mars., L'don, A'werp & R'dam.
"KALYAN"	9,062	30th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SOUDAN"	6,686	13th Dec.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"DEVANHA"	6,686	14th Dec.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430	25th Dec.	B'bay, Mars., Gib., L'don & A'werp.

1924.

"KHIVA"	9,097	11th Jan.	(MARSEILLES & LONDON via Usual Ports of Call.)
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	25th Jan.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	8th Feb.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	22nd Feb.	do.
"KARMALA"	9,098	7th March	do.
"NADERA"	15,993	21st March	do.
"DELTA"	8,097	4th April	do.
"CHINA"	7,962	18th April	do.
"KALYAN"	9,062	2nd May	do.
"KASHMIR"	9,960	16th May	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"TORILLA"	5,205	4th Nov.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Nov.	(Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.)
"EASTERN"	4,000	1st Dec.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th Jan.	do.

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 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"KALYAN"	9,062	13th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"CALEDONIA"	7,023	19th Oct.	Shanghai.
"NYANZA"	7,023	26th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	6,613	2nd Nov.	Shanghai.
"DEVANHA"	6,686	3rd Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"EASTERN"	4,000	6th Nov.	Moji & Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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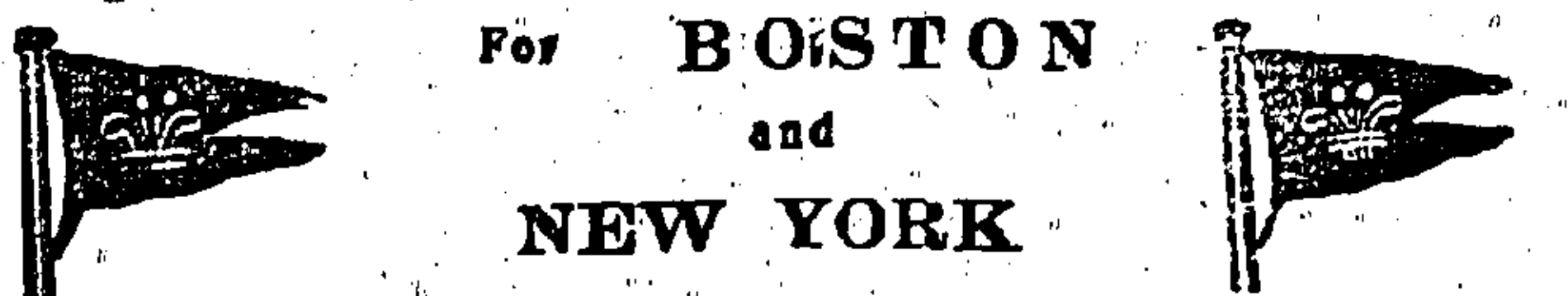
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U.S.S.B. "West Cactus"	Leave Hongkong 25th Oct.
U.S.S.B. "West Cactus"	Due Hongkong 7th Nov.
U.S.S.B. "West Cactus"	Leave Hongkong 7th Nov.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINT.

TO SINGAPORE.

U.S.S.B. "West Ivan"	Due Hongkong 20th Oct.
U.S.S.B. "West Ivan"	Leave Hongkong 21st Oct.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

TO MANILA AND P. I. PORTS.

U.S.S.B. "West Sequana"	Due Hongkong 31st Oct.
U.S.S.B. "West Sequana"	Leave Hongkong 1st Nov.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamer	Date of Departure
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"ICHANG"	On 15th Oct. D.L.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 15th Oct. Noon.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 15th Oct. 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & ANTUNG	"WUHU"	On 15th Oct. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 15th Oct. D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 14th Oct. 10 a.m.
WEIHAWEI & PENINSIN	"KUICHOW"	On 16th Oct. D.L.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUIVANG"	On 16th Oct. D.L.
SWATOW & HANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 16th Oct. Noon.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 17th Oct. D.L.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 17th Oct. 4 p.m.
CHEFOO & NEWCHOWANG	"HUPSH"	On 18th Oct. D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KANGHOU"	On 18th Oct. 10 a.m.
HOIHOW & HANGKOK	"LINAN"	On 20th Oct. 10 a.m.
WEIHAWEI & TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 21st Oct. D.L.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Pakow), Tuesdays (via Amoy) Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tientsin). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Ports and North China Ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

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TAKING CARGO FOR GENOA, NAPLES, VENICE, TRIESTE AND ALL OTHER ITALIAN PORTS, ALSO CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

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 FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE
 Via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

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O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp—via Singapore		
Colombo, Swatow and Penang		
"LONDON MARU"	Monday, 16th Oct.	
"PARIS MARU"	Monday, 22nd Oct.	
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon		
Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.		
"CANADA MARU" (Call at Montevideo)	Friday, 2nd Nov.	
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.		
"HIMALAYA MARU"	Saturday, 20th Oct.	
"ALTAI MARU"	Wednesday, 24th Oct.	
"CELEBES MARU"	Sunday, 4th Nov.	
SAIGON, HANGKOK & SINGAPORE.		
"BUSBO MARU"	Thursday, 1st Nov.	
CALCUTTA via Singapore and Rangoon.		
"MALAY MARU"	Friday, 16th Oct.	
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports.		
"MANILA MARU"	Friday, 19th Oct.	
"ALABAMA MARU"	Wednesday, 21st Nov.	
NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.		
"HAGUE MARU"	Middle of Oct.	
"HAWAII MARU"	Beginning of Nov.	
JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama & Nagoya.		
"SUMATRA MARU"	Sunday, 14th Oct.	
"MANILA MARU"	Friday, 19th Oct.	
"AMUR MARU"	Monday, 22nd Oct.	
"ALABAMA MARU"	Wednesday, 21st Nov.	
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.		
"SUMA MARU"	Tuesday, 16th Oct. 10 a.m.	
"KALJO MARU"	Sunday, 21st Oct. 10 a.m.	
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.		
"SOSHI MARU"	Thursday, 26th Oct. 8 a.m.	
TAKAO & KEELUNG.		
"KATAVA MARU"	Saturday, 3rd Nov.	

For further particulars please apply to—

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA,

3, SHIMA, MANAGATA.

Central No. 490.

